Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COUHES.

The main thing in selecting a couch is to be sure that it will form an adornment to the room it is to grace, and will please the eye and taste of all who view it,

After we have been sure to adopt these excellencies, we added gracefulness of design and all those little touches of latest style that give modern furniture a modern tone.

You can be sure of quality and style when you buy of us. **From $6.50.**

A. C. Titus Company.

REMEMBER

After October 15

The law is off on GROUSE, PARTRIDGE, WOODCOCK and QUAIL. You will find them fresh shot at our store.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

COMMON BASIS FIRST.

This the Present Object of the Ministers.

Chinese Expected to Accept the Program Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Minister Conger's last advices to the State Department indicate that satisfactory progress is being made by the ministerial corps at Pekin toward the arrangement of a basis upon which negotiations shall be had with the Chinese government for a final settlement. The ministers have passed upon the question of punishments, and also upon several other important points which are to figure in the negotiations, but the results have not been made public. The Russian minister is understood to be participating actively in the discussions, and the proceedings are harmonious. So far these have been confined to the effort to secure a perfect agreement upon the basis of negotiation, and up to this time no effort has been made to deal directly with the Chinese government. It is the understanding that when the ministers themselves have agreed upon their program there will be little difficulty in securing its acceptance by the Chinese government.

TO SMOOTH FRICTION.

Commission to Settle Places for Occupation by the Allies in China.

PEKIN, Nov. 4.—A commission consisting of the senior staff officers of the forces of each power taking part in the Chinese campaign is proceeding to Shan Hai Kuan in order to smooth the friction between the allied commanders regarding the places to be selected for occupation by their respective forces.

RISING WAS PREMATURE.

Rebellion in the East River Provinces Likely Soon to Die Out.

HONG KONG, Nov. 5.—Reports from Canton say the East river rebels have moved up the river and boats are now running from Pak Lo to Hip Chun. It is considered probable that the rebellion will shortly die out, as the reformers admit that the rising was premature and that they had not a sufficient supply of arms. As the French demand the execution of the leaders in the Shek Long riots, placards have been posted throughout the town urging the people to slaughter the foreigners if the demands are pressed.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert, Jr., detached from the New York and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott, detached from the Port Royal naval station and ordered to the Annapolis at the Norfolk navy yard.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garlow, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Indiana.

Pay Inspector J. Foster, detached from the New York and ordered to the Kearsarge as fleet paymaster.

Paymaster W. J. Dittell, detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Medical Inspector J. C. Boyd, detached from the New York and ordered to the Kearsarge as fleet medical officer.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. F. Huntington, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered home.

Chipper W. G. Moore, detached from the Washington navy yard, November 15, and ordered to the Buffalo.

The appointments of J. B. Horton, J. E. Colcord, H. L. Lankford and F. F. MacWilkie, as paymasters' clerks, are revoked.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Cruiser Topeka, sailed from Lisbon for Gibraltar.

Collier Brutus, arrived at Brooklyn.

Gunboat Culgoa, arrived at Carlisle.

Torpedo boat Gwin, arrived at Annapolis.

Cruiser Chicago, arrived at Montevideo.

Collier Alexander, arrived at Cavite.

The Texas was placed out of commission at Norfolk, November 3.

HASTINGS.

Canadian Officers Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Johannesburg, under date of November 3, that in operations in the Belfast district November 3 Captain Chalmers of the Canadian Mounted Rifles was killed and Major Sanders of the same command was wounded.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Increase—George W. Foster, Westerly; Allen Austin, East Greenwich. Original, widow's, special accrued October 20—Sarah A. Williams, Georgiaville.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 1, Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

New York, Nov. 1, St. Paul, from Southampton.

New York, Nov. 1, Caledonia, from Liverpool.

Antwerp, Nov. 1, Kensington, from New York.

Queenstown, Nov. 1, Umbria, from New York.

Queenstown, Nov. 1, Saxonia, from Boston.

New York, Nov. 5, Manilon, from London.

New York, Nov. 5, La Touraine, from Havre.

Boston, Nov. 5, Turcoman, from Liverpool.

OUR Furniture Department

Includes almost everything in Furniture. We are showing a good selection of

DINING TABLES, $4.50, $7.50, $16.50, $20, $30.
SIDEBOARDS, $15 to $175.
BOOKCASES, $2.50 to $18.50.
STANDS, 75c. to $10.
WRITING DESKS, $3.50 to $40.

Kazanjian & Co.,

140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CHINA.

Second Edition.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

Both Republicans and Democrats Resting.

Leaders Revise Their Figures and Increase Their Estimates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Republicans and Democrats are resting on the eve of battle. Since Saturday night there have been no developments in political circles in this state. Only at the headquarters and at the leading political clubs were there any traces of political activity, those in charge of the campaign employing their time in dictating statements for publication and in writing final letters of warning, of admonition or of instruction to party leaders in the city or up the state. Both Republican and Democratic leaders revised their figures and election estimates, and both sides moved them up a peg or two.

On the Democratic side Richard Croker claims the borough of Manhattan by 200,000 plurality. The Democrats have not given out results of their canvass by counties and assembly districts, but it is understood that they expect to carry New York state by from 20,000 to 30,000 plurality. The Republican leaders, on the other hand, claim the state by not less than 10,000 plurality. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who returned today from a tour through rural New York, is of the opinion that the Republicans will come down to Harlem river with 185,000 plurality. Admitting that the Democrats carry Greater New York by 130,000 plurality, Senator Depew's figures would make New York state Republican by approximately 95,000 plurality.

This year students of election statistics at political headquarters acknowledge that much depends upon the new vote and the increased registration in the state. If these new voters do not put in an appearance Tuesday it is the conservative opinion that it will be difficult for the Democrats to overcome McKinley's majority of 268,000 four years ago. Fair weather, however, is necessary to secure a full vote, and fair weather, while increasing Republican pluralities in the country sections of the state, has generally not had the effect of materially increasing Democratic majorities in the large cities. For these reasons both Republican and Democratic leaders are at sea as to whether fair weather will mean Republican weather or Democratic weather in this state this year.

RHODE ISLAND SURE.

Result as Well Known Today as It Will be Wednesday.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 5.—So far as the national election in Rhode Island is concerned, the result is as well known now as it will be on the day after election. McKinley carried the state by 22,978 out of a total of 59,852 votes in 1896, the Republican vote being 37,437 and the Democratic vote 12,459. The Republican managers have not made any estimate of the plurality they expect this year, but there is no reason for expecting any material increase in the Democratic vote. Rhode Island will re-elect two Republican Congressmen, without question, although in the First district, which includes Providence and Newport, the Democrats are making a fight. In the five cities municipal elections are to be held, but in the towns the only issues are the Presidential and Congressional elections, with an amendment to the state constitution, proposed by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats, and a proposition to issue $700,000 worth of bonds to finish the new state house in Providence. The McTammany voting machine will be used in some of the cities and towns, for the first time in this state.

ALL OVER BUT THE SHOUTING.

Sunday Brings No Developments in the New Hampshire Situation.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—It is practically all over but the shouting in New Hampshire now, Chairman John T. Amey of the Democratic state committee has closed the state headquarters in this city and gone to his home in Lancaster to look after the expected Democratic gains in th north country. No arrangements for receiving returns have been made by the Democratic state committee. Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Republican state committee, closes the campaign with a speech at Lebanon tonight. He will be on duty at the state headquarters here tomorrow, and at night returns will be received promptly from every town and ward in the state. Sunday brought no new developments in the situation.

STAY-AT-HOME VOTE THE OBJECT.

Both Parties in Connecticut Displaying Unusual Activity.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The last day preceding the eventful first Tuesday after the first Monday in November finds the situation in Connecticut much the same as on the previous closing days of the campaign. Perhaps the feature of the day is to be found in the distribution by the Democrats of posters on a scale much more elaborate, probably, than ever before attempted. It is stated that into every household in Connecticut holding a voter has gone a complete set of Democratic posters. At all events the mails have been deluged and the voters of the state will tonight find convenient resting of their ballots tomorrow.

Organization activity is unusually marked today, also, and some of the older men of the state have remarked that they have never seen so much work done before an election. It seems apparent that the great effort of the Democrats is to be made on the state ticket, and the Republicans are leaving unturned no stone to bring the figures of their candidates for state officers as close to the McKinley vote as possible. Both parties are directing a drive at the stay-at-home vote, and unusual precautions are being taken to get out the vote. The Republican leaders are apparently as confident as ever, and the Democrats are today possessed of an enthusiasm which leads them to talk of a Democratic landslide.

NO SPECIAL ACTIVITY.

Massachusetts Party Leaders Waiting to Realize Their Claims.

BOSTON, Nov. 5. There was no more stir about the headquarters of the Republican or the Democratic state committee here this morning than there was two months ago. On the Democratic side the leaders were pleased to hear an enthusiastic report from Hon. George Fred Williams, who reached home Sunday after a speech-making tour of six weeks for Bryan, covering points in 11 states. Mr. Williams expresses the greatest confidence that Mr. Bryan will be elected.

Nothing has developed to change the claim made by the Democrats Saturday, that they will elect four Congressmen in Massachusetts and cut the plurality for McKinley down to 100,000. The Republican leaders are waiting as patiently as possible to see Tuesday night's figures confirm their claim that McKinley will receive 100,000 plurality in Massachusetts, and that only one Democrat will be sent to Congress from this state.

The Republican rallies scheduled for tonight are to be held mainly in the Seventh and Tenth Congressional districts, while the Democrats have spread their speakers out all over the eastern counties of the state, from Salem to Blackstone.

COLORADO FOR BRYAN.

Success of the Fusion State Ticket Regarded as Probable.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 5.—Registration has been largely increased throughout Colorado this year, mainly through the efforts of the women voters. In Denver 60,019 names are registered—20,000 more than in 1896. Charges of padding the registration and colonizing have been made on both sides. On the national ticket the question appears to be merely the size of Bryan's majority. The Fusion state ticket will not receive the entire Bryan vote, but its success is regarded as probable. The incoming legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Wolcott, and the Fusionists claim that not over a dozen members pledged to Wolcott will be elected.

DEMOCRATS CONCEDE OREGON.

Vote Will be Cut Down by the Faulty Registration Law.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—It is estimated that the vote of Oregon tomorrow will be cut down 15,000 by reason of the faulty registration law. The registration books were closed previous to the election in June last, and the law makes no provision for opening them again until 1902. The only means by which the unregistered voter can cast his ballot is to secure the affidavits of six free holders and present them to the judges of election. The Democrats concede the state to the Republicans.

CLAIMING EVERYTHING.

Out in Washington Both Sides Expect to Win Straight.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—Both Republicans and Democrats are claiming for their respective candidates a complete victory in the state. The Republicans have announced the complete figures of the poll of 551 out of 1,063 precincts in the state, which gives them a majority of 7,757 over the entire opposition. The remaining precincts, it is claimed, will give them over 12,000. The Democrats refuse to announce their poll, but say that Bryan will carry the state by 10,000 and that the entire state ticket, from governor down, will go in by over 15,000 majority.

NO DOUBT IN MICHIGAN.

Republican Candidate for Governor Claims Success for the Whole Ticket.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—The day before election dawned clear, cool and bright in Michigan, giving prospect of a pleasant day tomorrow. A majority of the candidates throughout the state are putting the finishing touches to their campaigns today. Mayor Maybury of Detroit, Democratic candidate for governor, made a number of speeches in different parts of the city during the day.

The Republican gubernatorial candidate, Colonel A. T. Bliss of Saginaw, issued a statement today saying he has no doubt of the outcome of tomorrow's election. He predicts Republican success throughout.

HARD FOUGHT GROUND.

Roosevelt and Bryan Both Traveled All Over Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—One of the hardest-fought campaigns in the history of Indiana closed today. Governor Roosevelt visited nearly every section, while W. J. Bryan made four tours of the state. Indications are that a heavy vote will be cast. The Republicans claim the state by 30,000. The Democrats declare they have the state won, but will not give estimates.

OHIO STANDS FIRM.

No Signs of Radical Changes from the Figures of 1896.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—On the day before election there are no indications of radical changes in Ohio over 1896, with which year the Ohio returns will tomorrow night be compared. Four years ago the Republicans in Ohio had a plurality of 48,401 over Bryan. It is conceded that the Democrats will make gains in Cincinnati and in other cities, but the Republicans claim equally large gains in the rural districts.

ILLINOIS A PIVOTAL STATE.

Both Parties Claim a Majority for Their Candidates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5. Illinois has been regarded at both national headquarters as one of the pivotal states of the contest. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have been active and earnest, and the chairmen of both state central committees claim a majority for the national and state tickets. The candidates for the governorship have devoted particular attention to Chicago and Cook county. Perfect weather prevailed today.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT.

Impossible from Surface Indications to Predict the Result in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—In this state the campaign has been attended with little excitement. The leaders of both parties seem equally confident, and it is impossible from surface indications to safely predict the result of the election. Chairman Snook of the Republican state committee declares that California will give McKinley at least 12,000 plurality and send a full Republican delegation to Congress. Chairman Sims of the Democratic committee states that Bryan will have 15,000 plurality in the state, and that not less than four of the seven Congressmen elected will be Democrats.

NO FORECAST OF VALUE.

Landslide Either Way in Kentucky May Be Expected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5. With a quiet that is almost painful the Democrats and Republicans throughout Kentucky today are resting on their oars and awaiting the opening of the polls tomorrow. Both sides continue to claim decisive victory, and a landslide either way need not be surprising. Conditions have so changed and party lines have been so shattered since the last general election that any forecast as to the outcome in this state is practically of no value.

Roosevelt Confident of Victory.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Governor Roosevelt remained at his home in Oyster Bay today. He is in good health and is confident of a Republican victory tomorrow. The governor will make the last speech of the campaign in Oyster Bay this evening.

A FIRST WARD CAMPAIGN CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been sent out in the First ward:

To the Voters of the First Ward. The Republican ward committee learn that the managers of the Democratic local campaign intend to make strenuous efforts to elect their candidate for alderman in this ward, with the avowed purpose that if the joint convention of the City Council cannot be controlled by them the majority of the board of aldermen will refuse to go into joint convention with the common council, and those politicians who belong to the party "for revenue only" will hold over in office upon a failure to elect their successors.

This scheme to thwart the will of the people can only be accomplished by the aid of Republican votes. It is not believed that when the scheme is understood any Republican will lend his aid in the cause of any personal appeal to him.

Be sure to vote the Republican ticket and vote it early.

LAST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The final rally of the campaign will be held this evening in Masonic hall, in honor of Mr. Frederick Garrettson, the Republican candidate for mayor. The F. F. Garrettson Association will meet on Washington square at 7 o'clock and it is expected that a large number of citizens who are not attached to any of the campaign organizations will join and participate in the short street parade, which will start at 7:30 and be conducted at the hall, where there will be speaking in the interest of the nominee.

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,

Importing Tailor,

218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

300 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

DEVERY INDICTED.

New York Chief of Police Under the Ban.

Charged With Interfering with the Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. It is reported that Chief of Police Devery has been indicted by the grand jury for alleged interference with State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh.

At 2:30 o'clock he hurried from police headquarters, saying as he did so: "They're crazy. They're crazy. McCullagh has had me indicted for interfering with him in the election business."

FAIR WEATHER FOR ELECTION.

Favorable Conditions Predicted for the Whole Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. Special weather forecast for Tuesday, November 6: The fine weather conditions of last night have changed but little. On the Pacific coast, in all Rocky mountain states, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, the east Gulf and South Atlantic states, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware the weather is certain to be unusually fine, with clear skies and seasonable temperatures.

In New York the weather is clear, except cloudiness on the lakes, where light showers occurred last night. There is a possibility of light and unimportant showers in the northern part of the state tonight, but north winds are now setting in and the weather is almost certain to be fair and pleasant Tuesday.

In New England there is considerable cloudiness, under the influence of an area of low pressure which is drifting eastward. Fair weather will prevail, however, except that light rains in Maine, northern New Hampshire and Vermont tonight may continue during a portion of the day Tuesday.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

RIVAL MANAGERS MEET.

Senators Jones and Hanna Discuss the Political Outlook.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5. Evidence that the national campaign is as good as closed was seen at the Auditorium Hotel last night, when at 10 o'clock Senator Jones, national Democratic chairman, and J. G. Johnson, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, appeared at Senator Hanna's apartments on the fifth floor, passed the bell boy and were invited by the Republican national chairman to come in. The rival campaign managers exchanged greetings, inquired after each other's health, and finally drifted into a discussion of the political outlook.

CHANDLER'S PREDICTION.

All the So Called Doubtful States Will Go Republican.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5. Senator William E. Chandler gave out the following election forecast this morning: "The election is certain to result in great Republican success, and McKinley will have a larger vote in the electoral college than he had four years ago. Of the so-called doubtful states all will go Republican. New Hampshire will give McKinley about 20,000 plurality and will elect a Republican governor by about 15,000. The legislature will be Republican in both branches and will elect the next man for United States Senator."

Frank L. Powell,
Chemist and Druggist.

AGENT FOR
Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

When You Bet

On the election be sure to **specify** a

DUNLAP HAT.

We have others at $2, $2.50, $3.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. - 208

WILLIAM S. HAYWARD.

Death of a Former Well Known Mayor of Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 5. William S. Hayward, mayor of Providence in 1883-1884, died at his home in this city at noon today, after an eight days' illness of Bright's disease. He was born in the town of Foster, this state, in 1836, and came to Providence in 1851 to take a position with the bakery concern of Rice & Hayward, of which firm he was a member at the time of his death.

He served in the city council from 1872 until 1878 and was at the time of his death president of the Union Trust Company and a director in the National Eagle and the Citizens' Savings banks, and a member of the Masonic and other secret orders and many societies. He leaves a widow and one married daughter.

An Apparent Plague Case at Bremen.

BREMEN, Nov. 5. A plague case has apparently developed in Germany. A sailor named Kulze, who arrived here October 27 on board German steamer Main-ehung, from South America, has shown suspicious symptoms, and the authorities today notified the bacteriologist at experts to determine whether it is a case of the plague.

ELECTION NIGHT.

Our office will be kept open on election night for the convenience of our friends. We shall receive the returns over our own private wire from New York.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.,
Stockbrokers, 233 Thames Street.

Furniture, Silver and Crockery Packed and Shipped

—BY—

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,
91 John Street.

Storage.

This Morning's News.

STRUCK A DERELICT.

Shaft of Steamer St. Paul Broken and Her Propeller Snapped Off.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—With one propeller going, with a broken shaft and with her starboard engines crushed, the St. Paul of the American line came into port today. Her homing travelers breathed freer as they stepped ashore and thought of the perils they had escaped. A few days before many of them thought they were looking death straight in the face and had shuddered when they realized that between them and a storm-lashed sea there was only the stricken and shivering vessel. The St. Paul was nearly a full day late, but although she had come home as on one wing she brought all her passengers and crew safe to port. She had stood the tremendous strain of an accident that might have sent to the bottom a weaker craft, but she was terribly bruised and forspent. She will have to go to the hospital of ships, and it will be months before she will be ready to breast the waves again.

Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening of last Wednesday the passengers were almost stunned by a shock received by the stout vessel that made her quiver from stem to stern. Then followed the thunder of whirring machinery. Great hammers of iron and steel were crashing against the iron plate, hurled by the force of the engines which were left to turn their terrible power upon the ship.

This crash of iron against iron, which made the blood of passengers run cold, continued for a few seconds that seemed hours, was followed by a series of explosions. Many thought that the sides of the ship had been blown open and the next act would be the final plunge into the sea.

And then, as suddenly as the coming of the first shock, the thunder and crashing ceased. Some hand had reached the lever of the steam valve, and the great engines had been curbed and knew their master again. The ship settled down in its path, the throb of its great propeller driven by other engines was heard once more, and the vessel steamed on.

The ship had received a great wound, but she was quite able to continue her voyage to make her port. A derelict or wreckage had crossed her path, the starboard propeller had become entangled in it and had been snapped from its shaft-head. The engine, suddenly relieved of all friction and resistance, fluttered and vibrated in its bed, striking itself to pieces and hurling pieces of steel against the sides of the vessel. Then the force of the steam turned back upon itself blew out the heads of four cylinders and completely wrecked the starboard engines.

The second engineer narrowly escaped death, but his hand reached the right lever at the right moment.

All this the passengers learned slowly and by degrees afterward. The officers of a ship are not swift disseminators of bad news, and it will not be until tomorrow morning, indeed that most of those on board the St. Paul will learn that their lives were saved by the cool heroism of a second engineer, whose name is not on the roll, and who could not be recalled tonight by the officials of the company.

Relentless seas pursued the ship all the way from Southampton, and the wind blew hard against her out of the northeast and the northwest. She careened and lurched, and dipped and plunged more than she was accustomed to, as she is famous for her steadiness in an angry sea. Seasickness is not generally regarded as a blessing, but to it may be attributed the fact that there was not a panic on board the St. Paul.

POWERS TO PRY THE INDEMNITY.

Real Effect of Chinese Plan to Double the Maritime Customs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—While the powers are discussing the amount of indemnity they shall demand of China, the imperial government is shrewdly presenting suggestions the adoption of which will mean that western nations will themselves pay the amount demanded. Li Hung Chang and his colleagues have proposed that the maritime customs be doubled, in order that China may raise money to pay the indemnity which it is conceded is due the powers.

The maritime customs are at present pledged to Russia, Germany and England, as security for loans. The amount of likin or internal revenue, raised would probably be enough to make part of the payment if it could be turned into the imperial treasury without passing through the rapacious hands of officials. At this time a very small part of the likin collected reaches the imperial government, and, under present conditions, it is impossible to increase it. The Chinese commissioners appreciate this, and profess to think the indemnity can best be paid by increasing the maritime customs.

It is unlikely that the United States and other powers will accept any such proposition. A diplomat asserted today that the best way to obtain the indemnity will be to demand the confiscation of the estates of those who were responsible for the outrages, and to require the rich men of China to contribute a proportionate amount. It is expected here that China will issue bonds, but its security is a matter that is given some concern. The authorities, however, want the powers to reach a conclusion first respecting the amount of the indemnity, and after that the method of collection can be discussed.

It seems to be generally admitted in administration circles that the empress dowager and the emperor will not return to Pekin until the former learns the intentions of the powers respecting her. The powers seem practically agreed that the empress dowager must not further participate in the affairs of China, and must be removed to a point where she will not exercise her influence upon the government. This amounts to virtual exile. Because of the importance of the empress in every sense the world, the empress dowager will probably be held practically a prisoner.

DISMISSED IN DISGRACE.

Indiana Military Academy Discharges 115 Out of 220 Students.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Sixty students who have been expelled from Culver Military Academy, located on the shore of Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind., passed through Chicago last night on their way to their homes in the Western and Northwestern states. Two students were arrested Tuesday for infraction of the rules of the institution on Hallowe'en and after a court martial were sentenced to disgrace, and 113 of their fellow students participated in a sympathetic demonstration in their favor as they were departing for their homes last night. Yesterday 113 of the 220 students were summarily dismissed from the academy, after telegraphic correspondence between Colonel A. F. Fleet, commandant of the school, and the trustees at St. Louis.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

COPPER DIVIDENDS.

Exceeded $40,000,000 During the First Ten Months of the Year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—In the 10 months ending October 31 the metal mining companies in the United States reporting to the Engineering and Mining Journal paid a total of $42,508,071 in dividends. The paper says: "During these 10 months the largest dividend payers were the copper companies; of those in Montana, the Amalgamated Copper Company, which controls the Anaconda and Parrott companies and a large interest in other companies declared $6,000,000, or 8 per cent on its capitalization. The Anaconda Copper Company is credited with paying $1,800,000, or 16 per cent, on its capital stock; the Boston & Montana Company, $1,260,000, or 18 per cent, and the Parrott company $1,379,100, or 60 per cent, on its issued capital stock. The Amalgamated Copper Company's dividend, however, is really a duplication, as it works no mines directly and its dividend fund is derived from the stock of other companies which it holds. Of the Michigan copper companies Calumet & Hecla paid in the 10 months $5,000,000, or 200 per cent, on its capitalization; Quincy, $900,000, or 36 per cent, and Tamarack, $120,000, or 28 per cent."

THOUGHT HE WAS A BEAR.

New Hampshire Hunter Shoots His Brother by Mistake.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 3.—A special to the Union from Berlin says: "A fatal shooting accident occurred in the neighboring town of Milan yesterday afternoon, whereby Edward Ellis lost his life at the hands of his brother Frank, of this city. The two had started out with the intention of securing a large bear, which had been seen in that vicinity, and after traveling a short distance they separated and proceeded in different directions. They had been apart but a short time when Frank saw some object crawling in the bushes and he immediately took aim and fired. On hurrying to the spot, where he expected to find the bear, he was horrified to find the body of his brother."

SECURED NEARLY $6,000.

Masked Men Dynamite and Rob a Bank Safe and Escape.

BELLEFONTEIN, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A band of masked men dynamited the safe of the Farmers and Merchants' bank at Jackson Centre early today, and it is stated that they secured nearly $6,000. The bank building was wrecked and timbers were blown through the windows of the buildings opposite.

Citizens, alarmed by the explosion, poured into the streets but were driven to cover by the robbers, who secured a hand car and escaped on the Ohio Southern railway, not firing a shot. It is believed the band is the same that robbed the banks at Round Head and East Liberty.

WEBSTER'S BIRTHPLACE.

Movement Looking to State Ownership Again Revived.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Nov. 3.—Now that another term of the New Hampshire general court is near at hand again the project of state ownership of the birthplace of Daniel Webster in this city is being revived, and there are assurances that a bill will be introduced in the next house favoring the purchase by the state of the property.

The present owner, Miss Annie Nesmith, is a daughter of the late Judge George W. Nesmith, who was one of Webster's cherished friends.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Rev. C. S. Davison of the Missouri Conference has been appointed by Presiding Elder E. C. Bass to fill out the Conference year at the Methodist Episcopal Church in place of Rev. E. S. Hammond, who begins his journey with his family to California tomorrow. He will leave Boston Wednesday at 1 o'clock, arriving at Bean the following Monday, where he will take a branch road to within 20 miles of his destination, this distance to be traveled by carriage. Rev. Mr. Davison was present at the Portsmouth Church Sunday, and made a favorable impression upon the congregation.

Voters are requested to come early Tuesday, that they may have ample time to inspect the new voting machine and understand its workings, that they may use it intelligently.

Mrs. James Brayton of Newport is guest of Mr. Thomas D. and Miss Ida T. Tallman, her nephew and niece.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a reception this evening at the home of the president, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, in honor of one of its members, Mrs. E. S. Hammond, who leaves tomorrow for California.

The following have been summoned as jurors for the November term of the common pleas division of the supreme court, which convened in Newport this morning at 10 o'clock: Grand—Abram L. Rathbone, Arthur Holly, Peter George B. Harrington, John B. Cornell, John L. Borden, John H. Chase.

Osborne Hoffman, pastor of the Friends' Church, is not recovering from his recent operation at the hospital as rapidly as was expected, and with Mrs. Hoffman is contemplating a few weeks' visit in Maine for rest and recuperation.

A large number from Portsmouth Friends' meeting attended the service at the Friends' meeting house in Tiverton Sunday afternoon.

A rummage sale will take place at the guild house Thursday afternoon, November 15, continuing Friday afternoon and evening; the proceeds to be used towards paying for the piano.

The whist party given Friday evening by Mrs. J. M. Eldredge and Mrs. D. P. Hall, at the home of the former at Bristol Ferry, was a decided success. About 45 persons were present and 10 tables were filled. The first prize for ladies, a table cover, was won by Miss Addie Hicks, and the second, a china dish, by Mrs. Albert C. Hall. The first prize for gentlemen was won by Mr. Seth Anthony, and the second by H. Frank Anthony. The booby prize for gentlemen, a toy, was received by Mr. Franklin Porter, and for women, a toy lantern, by Mrs. Edward R. Anthony. A supper of scalloped oysters, hot rolls, coffee and cake was served.

A number of persons attended the matinee in Fall River Saturday afternoon, and others the same play, "The New Minister," in the evening.

The return to half-hour time for the electrics causes expressions of satisfaction on all sides, and the town council is receiving many congratulations for its energetic work in the matter.

Mr. Frank Papgin, who occupies the Field house on Glen street, has hired the farm of Mr. E. E. Anthony, and will move there. Mr. Anthony and family are going to change their residence to Newport. Mr. Papgin fell from his horse last week, and broke some of the small bones in his ankle.

Mrs. Alfred Morton and son of Fall River are visiting Mrs. Morton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy P. Durfee. Mr. Morton joined them Sunday.

Miss Etta Sherman is teaching in North Dighton. She has been home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner T. Sherman, Saturdays and Sundays since the fall term began.

Rev. William Miller called to see his daughter, Mrs. Gardner T. Sherman, on his way home to Swansea from Newport. Mrs. Miller has recently had an ill turn.

The funeral of Annie Elizabeth, wife of William M. Hughes, whose death occurred November 2, at the age of 36, took place Sunday, the services, which were private, consisting of a prayer by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church, Newport, at the grave in St. Mary's churchyard, where she was placed by the side of two of her children. The casket was covered with roses, pinks and smilax. The bearers were Messrs. James Chase and Mumford Barker of Middletown and Samuel A. Carter and Thomas Manchester of Portsmouth. Mrs. Hughes was daughter of Colonel John Gould and his wife, Annie Gould of Middletown; her mother died at her birth and her father about twenty-five years ago. She leaves a husband, two children, Charles and Hattie, and three brothers. She had a large circle of friends and relatives.

Mr. R. W. Anthony went to Providence to see the Republican parade Saturday evening.

Mr. W. H. Barker has secured the position of foreman at the water works near Easton's beach, where a large gang of men is at work.

Miss E. Fannie Sherman is spending several weeks in New York.

The amount ordered paid to Robert H. Manchester at the recent meeting of the town council, for fees, was $18 for canvassers' meeting, $12, and for special session, $6.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Paradise Club will meet with Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody and their daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Peckham yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson of Newport were guests of Mrs. Frances Perry yesterday.

Messrs. Charles H. Ward, James R. Chase, Arthur L. Peckham, and Lewis R. Manchester attended the banquet of the Republican town committees in Providence Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Johnson of Newport were in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Molden were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Molden yesterday.

Miss Sadie King of Jamestown has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Sherman for a few days.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Howland took place this afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clinton G. Smith.

Mrs. Sturtevant has closed her summer home at the Cram cottage, near Second beach, and gone to her home in Providence.



The Hand that Rocks the Cradle *Rules the World.*

The family doctor which the family remedy is JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For years it has been the best remedy for inflammation every form. It can be used either internally or externally.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment

At any season of the year it cures croup, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafing. In fall and winter it cures colds, coughs, catarrh, chilblains, bronchitis, la grippe, lameness, muscle soreness and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. In two size bottles, 25c. and 50c.

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CLOTHING.

Twelve Dollar TROUSERS

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EIGHT FIFTY.

Only a Few Pairs.

Only at this price while advertised.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON, 174 Thames St.

Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.

All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herring-bones.

EDWARD OTTO, Custom Tailor, 244 Thames Street.

Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Man is Fortunate



In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 245 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be Just the thing?

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OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

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"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR

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A Bloodless Face Indicates Trouble.

Watery Blood a Menace to Health.

WE KNOW HOW PALE PEOPLE CAN GET RICH RED BLOOD.

COME AND LET US TELL YOU ABOUT VINOL.

When blood is watery and thin, or, as doctors would say, lacks red blood corpuscles, it is a sign that much is radically wrong.

We would advise everyone who has such symptoms to start at once to take a proper remedy to overcome this trouble.

That remedy is Vinol, the greatest and most modern tonic and rebuilder.

Vinol owes its virtue to the fact that it contains in a highly concentrated state the active curative principles extracted from cods' livers, the same elements that have made cod-liver oil famous for wasting diseases.

These medicinal elements are dissolved in a delicious table wine so that Vinol is most palatable.

None of the vile-smelling obnoxious grease that characterizes cod-liver oil and frequently makes it an impossible remedy for those who should take it, is found in Vinol.

We could relate many instances where Vinol has done good and restored the roses of health to the pale cheeks of the sufferer.

The following is a fair sample of the way people write in regard to Vinol:

"For several months I suffered lassitude and tired all the time. Also a sinking feeling in my stomach, which nothing would relieve, and I was pale and weak. As an experiment I tried Vinol and if I wrote pages I could not tell all it has done for me."—MRS. A. K. LA PRUSCH, Amesbury, Mass.

Because we know Vinol so well, and because we know so surely what it will do, and how it will accomplish the good it does in a scientific way, we unreservedly endorse and recommend it, and in every instance guarantee to refund to any one what they pay us for Vinol if they do not find it entirely satisfactory.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist, Washington Sq.

Reduction in Price of 1900 Models.

Columbia Chainless, $60.

Columbia Chain, $40.

Hartford Chain, $30.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. CITY OF NEWPORT.

WHEREAS, TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1900, being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1900, is by law designated as the day for holding the election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States and for the election of a Representative to represent the First District of this State in the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States, and WHEREAS, the said Tuesday the sixth day of November, 1900, is by law the day designated for holding the Ward Meetings in this city for the election of City Officers, etc., and WHEREAS by the provisions of Chapter 750 of the Public Laws passed May 31, 1900, the following proposition is required to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the election to be held on said Tuesday, the sixth day of November, 1900, in accordance with Chapter 11 of the General Laws, to wit:

STATE LOAN.

"Shall the General Assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of additional state house bonds in an amount not to exceed the sum of $100,000, so much of said sum as may be necessary to be applied to the completion and furnishing of the new state house in the city of Providence and the suitable laying out of the grounds surrounding the same?"

And, WHEREAS by the provisions of Chapter 750 of the Public Laws passed June 13, 1900, the following proposition of Amendment to the Constitution is required to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the election to be held on said Tuesday, the sixth day of November, 1900, in accordance with Chapter 11 of the General Laws, viz:

ARTICLE XI.

"Section 1. There shall be a session of the general assembly at Providence commencing on the first Tuesday of January in each year. The senators and representatives shall severally receive the sum of five dollars, and the speaker of the house of representatives ten dollars, for every day of actual attendance, and eight cents per mile for traveling expenses in going to and returning from the general assembly: Provided, that no compensation or mileage shall be allowed any senator or representative for more than sixty days attendance in any calendar year. The general assembly shall regulate the compensation of the governor and of all other officers, subject to the limitations contained in the constitution.

"Sec. 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly shall be elected at town, ward, and district meetings on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November annually, commencing A. D. 1901, and shall severally hold their offices for one year from the first Tuesday of January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 3. When the governor elect shall die, remove from the state, refuse to serve, become insane, or be otherwise incapacitated, the lieutenant governor elect shall be qualified as governor at the beginning of the term for which he was elected. When both the governor and lieutenant governor elect, or either the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, or general treasurer elect are so incapacitated, or when there has been a failure to elect any one or more of the officers mentioned in this section, the general assembly shall upon its organization meet in grand committee and elect some person or persons to fill the office or offices, as the case may be, for which such incapacity exists, or as to which such failure to elect occurred. When the general assembly shall elect any of said officers because of the failure of any person to receive a plurality of the votes cast, the election in each case shall be made from the persons who received the same and largest number of votes.

"Sec. 4. If the offices of governor and lieutenant governor be both vacant, by reason of death or otherwise, they shall be filled by the general assembly in grand committee, and the acting governor shall, if the general assembly is not then in session, call a special session thereof for that purpose within twenty days after both of said offices become vacant if a stated session is not sooner to occur.

"Sec. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary of state, attorney general, or general treasurer from any cause, the general assembly in grand committee shall elect some person to fill the same: Provided, that if such vacancy occurs when the general assembly is not in session the governor shall appoint some person to fill such vacancy until a successor elected by the general assembly is qualified to act.

"Sec. 6. When a senator or representative elect shall die, remove from the state, refuse to serve, become insane, or be otherwise incapacitated, or when at an election for any senator or representative no person shall receive a plurality of the votes cast, a new election shall be held. A vacancy in the senate or house of representatives shall be filled at a new election. The general assembly shall provide by general law for the holding of such elections at such times as to insure that each town and city shall be fully represented in the general assembly during the whole of every session thereof so far as is practicable. Every person elected in accordance with this section shall hold his office for the remainder of the term or for the full term, as the case may be, of the office which he is elected to fill, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

"Sec. 7. In elections by the general assembly in grand committee the person receiving a majority of the votes shall be elected. Every person elected by the general assembly to fill a vacancy, or pursuant to section 3 of this article, shall hold his office for the remainder of the term or for the full term, as the case may be, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

"Sec. 8. A quorum of the grand committee shall consist of a majority of all the members of the senate and a majority of all the members of the house of representatives duly assembled pursuant to an invitation from one of said bodies which has been accepted by the other, and the acceptance of which has been communicated by message to the body in which such invitation originated, and each house shall be attended by its secretaries and clerks. No act or business of any kind shall be done in grand committee other than that which is distinctly specified in the invitation by virtue of which such grand committee is assembled, except to take a recess or to dissolve: Provided, that the grand committee may appoint a subcommittee of its own members to count any ballots delivered to it and report the result of such count.

"Sec. 9. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly in office when this amendment goes into effect shall continue to hold their offices, with the powers and duties and subject to the limitations prescribed therein for like officers, until the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1902, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in their number from any cause shall be filled in the manner which is prescribed by law at the time of their occurrence. All officers who by the provisions of this amendment are continued in office beyond the stated time for which they were elected or appointed shall receive a pro rata compensation for their increased term of service, based upon the compensation provided for in this amendment or by law.

"Sec. 10. The first election of officers named in the next preceding section under this amendment shall be held upon the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1901. The town, ward, and district meetings therefor shall be warned and conducted, and the result thereof determined, authenticated, and declared in the manner at that time prescribed by law, and the persons then elected shall hold their offices from the said first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1902, and thereafter until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 11. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration necessary to qualify persons to vote at said first election, which registration shall close on the last day of June, A. D. 1901, and after the adoption of this amendment no person of whom registration is or may be required by law shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been registered in the town or city where he resides on or before the last day of June next preceding the time of his voting. For all elections by the people held before said Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1901, the qualifications of the electors shall be such as were required by the constitution and laws existing at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

"Sec. 12. This amendment shall take in the constitution of the state the place of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of article VIII, 'Of elections;' and of section 11 of article IV, 'Of the legislative power;' and of article III of the amendments to the constitution; which said article and sections, and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith, are hereby annulled."

And WHEREAS, the City Council of said City, has directed that the following two propositions be submitted to the electors qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money, at the Ward Meetings aforesaid, viz: (1) "Shall the City Council be authorized to expend Forty-five hundred dollars for the purpose of building a brick hose tower for the use of the Fire Department, on the city's lot on Marlboro Street," and, (2) "Shall the City Council be authorized to issue bonds of the city, for forty thousand dollars, for the purpose of straightening, laying out, macadamizing and curbing Coggeshall Avenue."

WHEREFORE, the qualified electors of this city are hereby warned and notified to meet in their respective ward meetings on said TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1900, at half past six o'clock in the morning, at the following named places, designated according to law, viz:—

IN THE FIRST WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 2 Fire Station building, Bridge street;

IN THE SECOND WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 4 Fire Station building, Equality Park place;

IN THE THIRD WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 1 Fire Station building, Mill street;

IN THE FOURTH WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 7 Fire Station building, Young street;

IN THE FIFTH WARD, at the Engine Room, No. 6 Fire Station building, Thames street;

AND, to give in their ballots as provided by law, for four ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT of the United States and for one REPRESENTATIVE to represent the First District of this State in the 57th Congress of the United States and upon the aforesaid PROPOSITIONS submitted for their approval or rejection, and to give in their ballots, as provided by law, for MAYOR and for CITY TREASURER, each to serve for one year from the first Monday in January next and until others are elected and qualified in their places; for four members of the PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE to serve for three years from said first Monday in January next and until their successors are elected and qualified in their places, and for WARDEN and WARD CLERK of their respective wards to serve for the term as by law provided.

AND, said qualified electors who are entitled to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money, are notified to give in their ballots in their respective wards, as provided by law, for PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, and to approve or reject the PROPOSITIONS aforesaid, as aforesaid; and to give in their ballots as provided by law, for MAYOR, CITY TREASURER, PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE, WARDEN and WARD CLERK, as aforesaid; and for one ALDERMAN and three COMMON COUNCILMEN (who shall reside in the ward for which they are elected) to serve for one year from the first Monday in January next and until others are elected and qualified in their places, and to approve or reject the aforesaid TWO PROPOSITIONS submitted to them by the City Council.

Said Ward Meetings, according to law, will be kept open from half past six o'clock in the morning until half past six o'clock in the evening and no longer.

WITNESS my hand, this twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1900.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages

Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

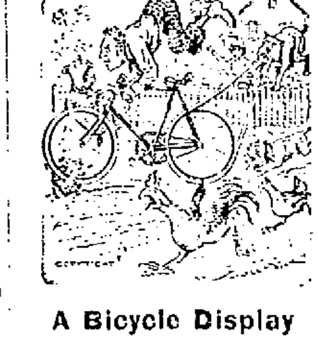
I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 355-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER, 6 MARLBORO STREET.



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That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 ... a bicycle ... Call and see it.

We also store, repair, and re-enamel your wheel for the winter ...

... Photographic ... Supplies.

... Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

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Furniture Moving.

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REDUCTION



In the Price of White Ash Coal This Day.

Buy Parsons White Ash Coal and you won't be sorry. Burns well, very little waste. It will give you satisfaction.

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OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family

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Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc. Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

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Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

Granite and Marble J. B. Cottrell, Stone Worker. Every description of cemetery stonework in Foreign and American marbles and all New England granites. Warner Street, opp. Island Cemet.

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If you need some call on me. New sample books just in, with latest styles.

Painting and Glazing.

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U. C. NASON,

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work. Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

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Awnings.

All the new style goods, Thoroughly made In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.

Telephone 148-4.

ANOTHER REPERTOIRE WEEK.

Morrison Comedy Company the Attraction This Time.

The Morrison Comedy Company will be at the Opera House, beginning this evening and continuing with matinee and evening performances, throughout the week. The list of plays includes "The Princess of Patches," with which the engagement will open tonight; "Wo Uns of Tennessee," "Fogg's Ferry," "One night in June," "The Girl from Mexico," "Coon Hollow," "The Diamond Bracelet Robbery," "Blue Grass" and "Lost in New York." The company will introduce specialties between the acts of the several plays and will bring its own special scenery. It comes to Newport with an excellent reputation and will doubtless draw good-sized audiences.

The attractions at the Providence theatre this week are James J. Hackett in "The Prince of Jennico" at the Providence Opera House, Charles H. Yale's spectacular burlesque, "The Evil Eye", at the Empire; Henry Lee, Prince Ishmael and others in vaudeville at Keiths's; "The Jolly Grass Widows" at the Westminster, and Reilly & Wood's Big Show at the Olympic.

The Boston theatres offer few new bills. The Bostonians during the last week of their engagement at the Boston will sing "The Serenade" and "Robin Hood." Mrs. Fiske closes her engagement at the Tremont in "Becky Sharp." Andrew Mack is playing "The Rebel" at the Museum. Francis Wilson is meeting with great success in "The Monks of Monthars" at the Hollis Street. "Lost River" is a popular attraction at the Park. "The Cadet Girl" concludes her long engagement at the Columbia. "Arrah Na Pogue" is revived at the Castle Square Theatre and the Hanlons in "Le Voyage en Suisse" are at the Grand Opera House.

At the Broadway Theatre in New York the new comic opera, "Foxy Quiller," by Messrs. Smith and DeKoven, will be given its first metropolitan production by a strong company headed by Jerome Sykes. At the Metropolitan Opera House Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "The Mikado," will have an elaborate production, particular attention having been paid to securing a fine cast. Mr. Digby Bell, for instance, has been specially engaged to play Ko Ko, a role in which he has been seen before. Mr. Homer Lind will also appear as Ko Ko. Such prima donnas as Grace Golden, Fanchon Thompson, Zelie de Lussan, Lillian Swain, Katherine Condon and Frieda Stender will be "the little maids from school." A complete double cast is provided, and changes will be made at each performance.

Cissie Loftus will make her first appearance in Daniel Frohman's company in "The Man of Forty."

Phoebe Davis, long identified with "Way Down East" as its sweet and sympathetic heroine, will be seen next spring under William Brady's direction, in a new romance of the American Revolution.

Harry B. Smith says he is tired of writing books for operas and is going to write a play. With Charles Dana Gibson he will dramatize the pictures called "The Education of Mr. Pipp."

Maude Adams's success in "L'Aiglon" is breaking the records of "The Little Minister" at the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York. Arrangements are under way by which Miss Adams will remain at the Knickerbocker until December 29.

Arrangements have been made to keep Annie Russell at the Lyceum Theatre in New York until February 3. "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment," a play by R. C. Carton, will then be produced there.

E. H. Southern has so far recovered that he will resume his tour of "Hamlet" and will present the play Monday, November 12, at the Harlem Opera House. He will leave the hospital early this week and go to New York.

Clyde Fitch's new play, secured by Charles Frohman, is called "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

Bernhardt and Coquelin will act together in "L'Aiglon" only once in Paris, though both will be seen in it frequently in America. M. Coquelin has agreed to deliver a lecture before the Cercle Francaise de L'Université, Harvard.

Mildred Holland, who has won much favor in recent years, especially as Fan-Fan in "Two Little Vagrants," will begin her annual starring tour after election in Theodore Kremer's new romantic drama, "The Power Behind the Throne."

Louis James's next Shakespearean role will be Caliban, in "The Tempest." Kathryn Kidder will probably be the Miranda.

Frank McKee has secured the English rights to "Janice Meredith," and Mary Mannering may present the play on the other side.

When Mary Mannering's time expires at Wallack's Theatre, New York, Charles Frohman will present J. M. Barrie's new play, "The Wedding Guest," recently produced at the London Garrick Theatre.

The American tour of Sarah Bernhardt, M. Coquelin and their company, under Maurice Grau's management, will open November 26, at the Garden Theatre, New York, continuing there until December 22. The company will go on the road, visiting the following cities: Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Toronto, Montreal, Providence and Boston, where the tour will end April 7.

The new play which Augustus Pitou has written for Chauncey Olcott will be called "Garrett O'Magh, taking its title from the name of the leading role. The play is in four acts, with the scenes laid in Dublin and its suburbs in 1812. Garret O'Magh, the hero, which will be acted by Mr. Olcott, is a young Irishman who has returned from America, where he has acquired a fortune to select an Irish girl for his wife. Mr. Olcott has composed five new songs for the new play, which will be given an elaborate production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New York, January 7.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, is at the present time the most talked about violinist in Europe. His successes in many instances are both startling and sensational. His performance of the "Devil's Trill" sonata, by Tartini, was the greatest violinistic feat I have ever heard, says Arthur Abell, the European authority on violin playing. His trills, both single and double, are marvels of perfection. Kreisler is a highly genial violinist, and has all the qualities of the great artist. His tone is large and beautiful, his conception always healthy and musicianly, and yet individual; his technique is simply phenomenal. He has, above all, a natural wealth of temperament of the kind that electrifies. Henry Wolfsohn, who directs his American tour, predicts a very brilliant season for him.

Mme. Gadski, the German prima donna, arrived in New York Thursday. She will first appear in San Francisco the second night of the season there as Elizabeth in "Tannhauser." Though Mme. Gadski is a member of the Grau company, she will also sing in concert under C. L. Graff's management.

The most recent European vaudeville novelty to achieve an emphatic hit in this country is that of the Macagnos, who made their American debut last week. There are two men and a boy, who, in a setting representing a restaurant and billiard room, perform a variety of new and remarkable acrobatic and gymnastic feats in ordinary dress.

When "The Adventures of Francois," Langdon Mitchell's dramatization of the novel written by his father, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, is withdrawn from the stage of the Park Theatre, Philadelphia, next Saturday evening, after a run of three weeks, it will be returned to the dramatist by the Lieblers, who say they have no further use for it in its present shape. Mr. Mitchell says the play is not to be taken off the stage because of box office receipts, for these he claims are satisfactory. "But I would rather withdraw it," he added, "than permit it to be mutilated by melodramatic claptrap."

Willie Edouin, the well known comedian, arrived in New York Saturday from London on the Etruria. He is to appear in the leading comedy part of "Florodora," which will be produced at the Casino Theatre next Monday evening. It is 16 years since Mr. Edouin has been in this country. For 19 years previous to that time he had been a popular comedian in America and identified with many of the principal burlesque and farce successes here. His performances in "Dreams," "Sparks" and "A Bunch of Keys" are still remembered by theatregoers of those days. His last appearance was in "A Bunch of Keys," at what is now the Theatre Comique, on Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street. He then went to London, where he produced "A Bunch of Keys," but without much success. He soon became prominent in London theatricals, and eventually secured the Strand Theatre, with which he was long identified as manager.

Scenic preparations are already in active progress for Bayreuth next July, and among other things the garish flower scene in "Parsifal" is to be replaced by something a little more artistic. The greatest stage effort is, however, reserved for "The Flying Dutchman," for which two fully rigged ships have been prepared, with new machinery to give them something like a vessel's motion.

COSTUME OF CASHMERE AND CRAPE.

The accompanying illustration shows a mourning costume of black India cashmere, the skirt laid in stitched plaits at the sides and back, and around the foot being a deep facing of crape headed by a crape fold, which forms a Louis Quinze bow in front. The corselet and bolero are of crape, and the yoke of cashmere, a crape fold outlining the yoke, with a Louis Quinze bow in front. The tight cashmere sleeves have two



MOURNING COSTUME.

folds of crape at the top and one at the wrist, and the hat is smoothly covered with crape and trimmed with bows and choux of crape.

Ribbons, ruches and puffs disposed vertically or horizontally remain a favorite trimming for dinner and theatre corsages and other bodices. Only a lengthwise arrangement is permissible for women who are not slender.

The sleeve open at the wrist, with a full undersleeve fastened closely by a band finished with or without a frill, is the newest style, although the long, tight sleeve is still worn.

Stitched straps of various widths are employed as a decoration for cloth tailor-made costumes, and are arranged in various ways upon both skirt and bodice.

Plaited skirts will continue to be worn during the winter. There are different methods of plaiting, but for cloth plaits over the hips only are sufficient, as it makes the skirt much heavier to carry them down low.

AN IDEAL "ZOO."

[Dr. W. T. Hornaday, in Century.]

Probably it would be difficult to find in any other spot of similar area such a magnificent diversity of sylvan scenery as nature, with prodigal hand, has moulded in Bronx park. It is indeed a place worthy of the earnest effort now being made to exhibit living vertebrates amid natural surroundings adapted to their wants and habits. Entirely aside from what man has done in this park, its broad acres of billowy meadow, its delightful hills and valleys, its picturesque rocks, its sheltered basins, its long reaches of tree-fringed water, and, above all, its majestic primeval forest, are enough to arouse enthusiasm in the soul of a stoic. Even after the visitor has traversed the lowland area from West Farms to the northwest entrance, and has seen all the animals, he will still be unacquainted with the most picturesque portions of the grounds, which lie along the northern and eastern sides of the park, adjacent to the shores of the Bronx and the lakes.

That this ideal site for a national park should have been dedicated to the purpose for which nature evidently intended it is singularly fortunate. A few years hence, when millions of people know the whole of this spot, the names of the men who preserved its beauties from spoliation, and of those who wisely made it a part of the municipal domain, should be carved in marble on the gates. When that is done the names of David and Philip Lydig should lead all the rest, for during 80 years of ownership they and their descendants carefully preserved the primeval forest which now constitutes the chief natural attraction of the Zoological park grounds.

AUTUMN SONG.

[Samuel Minturn Peck, in Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

Let autumn come with wild carouse
And scourge the woods and bare the boughs
Once gay with summer glees!
Let shattered blossoms fall to earth
And know no more the gentle mirth
Of happy birds and bees!
Why, why should care your lover,
Whose love hath made him wise?
He feels the thrill of Maytime still,
Its twilight in your eyes.

Let crafty winter hide from sight
The murdered leaves in cerements white,
And hush the valley's moan;
Let summer's phantom stray the field
And never find a trace concealed
Where beauty's feet have flown;
From me there is no wailing,
No word of sorrow slips.
A fairer bloom no frost can doom
Is mine upon your lips.

A MIGHTY MAN.

[Washington Star.]

You want to brace up, Mandy, when you see me comin' round,
I'm a person of importance. It has suddenly been found
That the question of this government, an' whether it shall last,
Must finally be answered by the way my vote is cast.
The orators have said it; they have said it loud an' long;
They said it so emphatic that, of course, they can't be wrong.
So act respectful, Mandy; not familiar like an' free.
The country is in peril, an' it all depends on me.

I am the solid citizen; the man who tills the soil.
The waters have grown troubled an' they're hollerin' for oil.
So, Mandy, don't you bother me with talk about the chores,
An' start me out off-hand a-doin' errands out o' doors.
An' when I'm meditatin', don't you give my mind a shock
By rattlin' pans or kettles or a-windin' of the clock.
My livin' here should make you jes' as proud as you kin be.
The country is in peril, an' it all depends on me.

FANCIES.

"Do you enjoy history, Miss Pauline?"
"Oh, so much, professor; it makes such lovely plays."—[Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you think a college professor ought to use slang?"
"Well, I'd like him to be lively enough to feel like it."—[Chicago Record.

"Very changeable man, isn't he? I wonder what his latest whim is."
"Well—a—I guess I am. We're engaged."—[Brooklyn Life.

"My wife got so mad she wouldn't speak to me for an hour."
"Ah!"
"And then she turned it loose all at once."—[Indianapolis Press.

Briggs—What a grasping fellow Gripewell is! He is always looking out for No. 1.
Griggs—I had supposed that nothing short of a hundred thousand would begin to satisfy him.—[Boston Transcript.

Mike (opening his pay envelope)—Faith, that's the stingiest man I ever worked for.
Pat—Phwat's the matther wid ye? Didn't ye git as much as ye ixpicted?
Mike—Yis, but I was countin' on gittin' more than I ixpicted.—[Philadelphia Press.

The music teacher—That girl in blue is my very best pupil.
The connoisseur—Why, man alive, she is the poorest player in the class.
The music teacher—I am aware of that. That was what I meant. She is likely to be a source of revenue for many years—that is, if they intend to keep her here until she learns to play.—[Boston Transcript.

PERSONALS.

....Mrs. T. R. R. Cobb of Atlanta has been appointed postmistress of the Georgia house of representatives. She is the widow of that brilliant young Georgian, Thomas R. R. Cobb, who wielded a trenchant pen and was a speaker of note.

....With the appointment of a new home secretary in the English cabinet, friends of Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick will seek to have her case re-opened. It is believed that Mr. Richie, the new secretary, has never committed himself on the case. Judge L. D. Yarrell, general counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, says that as soon as the elections are over he will see the President, and get the case re-opened, if possible, through the State Department.

....George Washington Freeman Horner Green, a former negro slave, has died in the Hempstead almshouse at the reputed age of 123 years. Green is said to have been born on a farm near Elizabethport, N. J., January 1, 1777. He was sold to a Virginia planter named Horner, by whom, it is said, he was sold to General Washington. In 1812 he was made a free man and then came north and was employed by George Green, a Long Island farmer, with whom he remained for 40 years.

MENU FOR TUESDAY.

Our experience of life sway and lies as either with joy or sorrow. Then plant everything about us with heart seeds. There is a love lesson ... sorrow ... Every ... is a thousand ... orias.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Luncheon.
Stewed Tripe, Potato Chips.
Rye and White Bread Sandwiches.
Cup Cakes, Hard Sauce.
Ginger Ale.

Dinner.
Bay Stew.
Fried Onions and Sirloin Steak.
Broiled Potatoes.
Spinach with Hard-Boiled Egg Dressing.
Celery Balls.
Pumpkin Pie, American Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

Celery Balls. Wash one bunch of celery and cook it in white stock until tender; then drain. Melt two tablespoonfuls of flour, add gradually half a pint of the liquor in which the celery was cooked and four tablespoonfuls of cream; stir until smooth and thick; season with one saltspoonful of salt and a little cayenne; add one pint of the cooked celery and cool, shape into balls, dip in beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in deep fat.

BIOGRAPH PICTURE OF THE CORONA.

What is probably the first exhibition ever given in America of biograph pictures of the solar corona taken in total eclipse is afforded in Brooklyn by Professor David P. Todd, who has been conspicuously identified with eclipse work for many years. No less than 390 pictures were taken on a single continuous film in a period of one minute and 20 seconds, or about four to the second. These are reproduced on the screen at Professor Todd's lecture with substantially the same frequency. The effect is striking in the extreme, and affords a much more accurate idea than isolated photographs of the corona, frequently copied by illustrated papers.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

THE FASTEST TRAINS.

Facts on the Subject Which the London Times Learned by Inquiry.

The inquiry by the London Times into the speed of railway trains and its resulting comments, which have been by no means flattering to the vanity of English railway managers, have attracted wide-spread attention. The record of the Times was compiled from official time tables, and the speed is given in miles per hour from start to stop. Speeds of 53 to 54 miles an hour appear to be numerous enough to be quite common, and the exceptionally fast runs are reckoned to be those running 55 miles an hour or more.

Of the nine fastest trains in the world the table shows that eight are run on the competitive lines between Camden and Atlantic City, N. J., the Midi of France managing to place a train right in the middle of this bunch, so far as speed is concerned. Only five English runs and three Scottish runs come up to the 55-miles an hour. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad heads the list, with two trains to Atlantic City, 55½ miles, at 66.6 miles an hour. Then comes the Pennsylvania, with two trains, 59 miles, at 64.3 miles an hour.

The Midi of France runs one train from Morceau to Bordeaux, 67¾ miles, at 61.6 miles an hour. The next four records belong again to the Camden-Atlantic City route, one being on the Pennsylvania, at 61 miles an hour, and three on the Reading, at 60.5 miles an hour. The Nord of France from Paris to Amiens, 81¾ miles, makes also 60.5 an hour. Others in the mile-a-minute class or better are the London & Southwestern railway, two trains, Dorchester to Wareham, 15 miles, at 60.1 miles an hour, and the Pennsylvania again on the Camden-Atlantic City run of 59 miles, two trains, at 60 miles an hour.

The Caledonian railroad comes next, with its run of 32½ miles from Forfar to Perth, at 59.1 miles an hour, and the French railways capture the next few records. The Midi has trains from Morceau to Dax, 21¾ miles, at 58.2 miles an hour, and from Morceau to Bordeaux, 67¾ miles, at 58.1 miles an hour. The Orleans railway has a train at 58.1 miles an hour, and two Bordeaux-Angouleme trains, 87½ miles, at 57.6 miles an hour. The Midi, with a Paris-St. Quentin train, 95¾ miles, makes 57.4 miles an hour; the Orleans, from Angouleme to Poitiers, 70¾ miles, makes 57.3 miles an hour, and the Nord, from Amiens to Calais pier, 104 miles, makes 57.2 miles an hour. The New York Central, from Syracuse to Rochester, 80 miles, make 57.1 miles an hour, and the Pennsylvania sends three trains on its Camden-Atlantic City line, 59 miles, at 57 miles an hour. The Orleans railway also runs one train from Poitiers to Angouleme, 70¾ miles, at 57 miles an hour.

The 56-miles-an-hour class is made up as follows; Reading railroad, Aven to Camden, 56¾ miles, at 56.8 miles an hour; Caledonian railway, Stirling to Perth, 33 miles, at 56.5 miles an hour; Reading again, Atlantic City to Camden, 56.4 miles an hour; Nord of France, Longueau to Paris, 79 miles, at 56.4 miles an hour; Midi, two trains on the Dax-Bayonne line, 31 miles, at 56.3 miles an hour; Orleans, Angouleme to Poitiers, 70¾ miles, at 56.2 miles an hour; Midi, two Morceau-Bordeaux trains, 67¾ miles, at 56.2 miles an hour; Nord, Arras to Longueau, 41¼ miles, at 56.2 miles an hour; Orleans, Angouleme to Poitiers to Tours trains, 61½ miles, at 56 miles an hour.

The Nord, with its Paris to Longueau train, 79 miles, at 55.8 miles an hour, leads the next considerable division of speed an hour, the New York Central's train from Albany to Utica, 95 miles, making exactly the same record—55.8 miles an hour. Then comes the Caledonian railway, Perth to Aberdeen, 89¾ miles, at 55.6 miles an hour. The Nord, in two of the longest distance trains in the record, 113 and 120 miles, makes 55.6 miles an hour on each.

Then come four more Reading-Atlantic City trains, doing the 55½ miles in 55.5 miles an hour; the Paris-Orleans run of the Orleans railway, 75¾ miles, at 55.5 miles an hour; the Paris-Orleans train of the Orleans railroad, 75¾ miles, at 55.3 miles an hour; two Pennsylvania trains to Atlantic City, at 55.3 miles an hour. The Great Northern of England has two trains, one of 72¼ miles and one of 20¾ miles, at 55.3 miles an hour, and the North Eastern road from York to Darlington, 44¼ miles, at 55.3 miles an hour. The Orleans railroad has two trains, 62½ and 69¾ miles, at 55.1 miles an hour, and the Nord one of 77 miles, at 55 miles an hour.

Of long-distance expresses the Empire State express, running 440 miles at 53.24 miles an hour, is surpassed only by the Southern Express of the Orleans & Midi railway, which runs 486¾ miles at 54 13 miles an hour. In justice to the American train it should be stated that this train has no fewer than 28 slackenings of speed booked for it. For some miles this train runs through crowded streets and in addition it is constantly being checked at level crossings and drawbridges.

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Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
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is a recognized specific for all stomach disorders and it is prescribed and recommended by physicians. If taken as directed it will positively cure the worst case of dyspepsia no matter of how long standing. It gives relief from the first. Take care of your stomach!
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leads to many complications; frequently to ulceration, and cancer of the stomach. Waste no time! Take nothing "just as good"!
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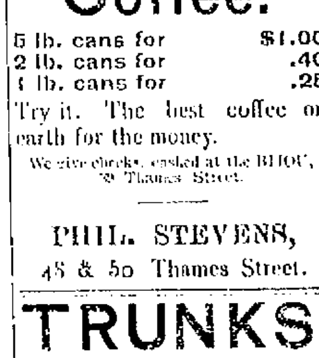
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Newport Daily News

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

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THE DUTY OF TOMORROW.

With tonight the campaign will come to an end. The lines will all be drawn and the issues made up, the speechmakers will cease to talk and the paraders to march and the bands to play and the red fire to burn. The duty of today and of the days that are passed will be done, but there will yet remain the duty of tomorrow.

That duty is, first, to vote; and then, of course, to vote right. To vote is not only a privilege but a duty for every man qualified under the law to cast a ballot; and to vote right is no less a duty. To vote right means not necessarily to vote for this or that candidate or for this or that proposition; but rather to vote according to one's honest judgment of men and measures, in conformity to one's convictions, in obedience to one's conscience. When all men shall thus cast their ballots there need be no fear but that right shall prevail and the best men be chosen to conduct the affairs of government.

When tomorrow the voters of Newport go to the polls they will have many important duties to discharge. They are to ballot for President, for Congressman and for city officials; also upon state and municipal propositions. With regard to some of these matters the results are foregone conclusions so far as Newport's voice in their decision is concerned; with regard to others the outcome is in doubt. While all are important, none comes home to the interests of the people, as individuals and as a community, so closely as the choice of city officials, the men who as mayor, aldermen, councilmen and members of the school committee shall direct the affairs of the city during the year to come.

For several years past there has been each fall in Newport a struggle to shake off the grasp of a certain political combination which has held the city in its power and controlled the municipal offices and directed the municipal policy; each time the struggle has ended in defeat. Again this year the fight is on and though with seemingly fairer prospects of success, the result is by no means certain. The good work was begun in the caucuses, where in four of the five wards men who were popularly regarded as prominent in the combine were displaced by those who were free from this suspicion. But the battle is not thus and so easily won; the ring does not yet own defeat, and will fight to the bitter end to retain its powers. Rumors of party treachery or "knifing" of party nominees and of still hunts are thick in the air, and the cause of reform is yet in danger.

There is but one way to meet these secret and cowardly attacks. The contest begun at the primaries must be continued at the polls. All those men who in the caucuses of either party a few days ago voted for a change in the make up of the board of aldermen and the common council, with all those other citizens who sympathize with them and desire such a change, must tomorrow at the polls confirm by their votes the action then taken. From top to bottom of the ticket, every man, whether he be a candidate for mayor, for alderman or for councilman, who is suspected of connection with the combine, or of receiving support from the combine under the peculiar situation now existing, should be at once marked for defeat. And there should be no shirking. The enemies of reform will be out in full force, and the friends of good government should be no less faithful to their duty. Only so can the combine be beaten and its grip upon the city be loosened.

The duty of tomorrow is to vote, and to vote right.

TREACHERY TO PARTY.

It is quite apparent that the combine has not accepted the result of the Republican ward meetings as final, and is still at work to secure its ends at the polls. There is the clearest evidence that some of the Republican candidates at the caucuses are not acting the manly part and abiding gracefully by the defeat. An effort, and no inconsiderable one, is being made by the Democrats to defeat the Republicans in the First, Second and Third wards. This is entirely proper, but their chance of success in these wards is very small; in fact, so small that it cannot be accomplished without Republican votes; and to secure these votes they are being aided, in some cases openly and in others secretly, by defeated Republicans. One of these has been seen in consultation with the Democrats in the latter's headquarters and his friends are known to have made overtures to Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket in the ward he now represents.

This is treachery to party, pure and simple, and it is understood that it is not confined to any one man, but men who have held office as Republicans, participated in Republican caucuses, been members of the Republican city committee and claim still to be Republicans are working for Democratic candidates for aldermen and councilmen, and for mayor. No one can call this party loyalty or personal honesty. These men, if they had been successful in the caucuses, would have expected other Republicans to vote for them; and they, if they were willing to go into the caucuses, should have manliness enough to do the same in the case of their defeat. But they are evidently men of different calibre, and it is therefore incumbent upon all who participated in the caucuses and there make the fight for good government to still be on the alert, and stand by their guns, pouring in a fusillade of votes that will leave no uncertainty as to the results.

FORECASTING THE RESULT.

There is a wide difference between the forecasts of tomorrow's elections furnished to the press by the campaign managers. Chairman Johnson of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee figures it out that Bryan is sure of 311 electoral votes, that McKinley is sure of but 100 and that 36 are doubtful. Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican committee predicts that McKinley will have 302 votes, concedes to Bryan only 112, and declares that 21 are in doubt but leaning towards Bryan, and 9 are doubtful with chances even.

The states which the Democrats concede to McKinley are the six in New England, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon, with Delaware, New Jersey, Michigan and Minnesota doubtful. The Republicans concede to the Democrats as certain Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, with Colorado, Missouri and Montana doubtful and leaning to Bryan, and Idaho, Nevada and Utah doubtful with chances even.

The people of the country may take their choice, or rest content until Tuesday night, when the result will be known with sufficient certainty.

VERMONT IN THE CENSUS.

Vermont's showing in the recent census is not a very hopeful one. The increase in population in 10 years has been only 11,219, or 3.3 per cent; only eight of the 14 counties have shown an increase, and of these only three have gained more than 10 per cent. The state has six incorporated cities and 42 villages, and of these only 13 have a population of more than 2000, and only two have more than 10,000—Burlington, with 18,640, and Rutland, with 11,499. The other cities are Barre, with 8,448 inhabitants; Montpelier, with 6,266; St. Albans, with 6,239, and Vergennes, with 1,753. Bennington, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, Fairhaven, Middlebury, Newport, Proctor, St. Johnsbury and Winooski, which are put down as villages, have a larger population than Vergennes. The average population throughout the state is 37.6 persons to a square mile.

The Postoffice Department is a big concern. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last shows total receipts amounting to $102,354,579 and total expenditures of $107,249,298, leaving a deficit of $4,894,718. This would have been much smaller if the various other departments of the government had paid their share of the expenses and not sent large quantities of mail matter through the postoffices without a cent of expense other than to the Postoffice Department.

There were by actual count 91,711 men in the McKinley and Roosevelt parade in New York Saturday, and it rained during the entire time. It is very probable that the 110,000 paraders expected would have made their appearance if the weather had been better.

The political orators have given their final exhortations to the voters, and the latter will tomorrow do all that remains of the election campaign, except the cheering. And a large number of the voters will do some of that.

Richard Croker's recent utterances and actions are scarcely in line with that political astuteness which he was believed to possess. He is showing himself to be a very bad politician.

Roosevelt will speak once more in the campaign to his neighbors at Oyster Bay this evening.

Fair weather is predicted for tomorrow, and that will help bring out a full vote.

Everybody is or pretends to be, confident of success in tomorrow's election.

Step up, gentlemen, and vote.

LONDON'S MUNICIPAL EVOLUTION.

[New York Tribune, Nov. 2.]

Revolution and evolution both are the effect of yesterday's elections in the British metropolis. It is revolution to rid the city at last of the Vestry system which for years has been the butt of ridicule as Bumbledom and the provocative theme of caustic criticism. It is evolution for the city to take this long step forward toward a uniform, harmonious and logical form of municipal government. The latter is something it never yet has had. Under the system which now goes into force it bids fair to secure it. We speak, for convenience, of London as a city. It is in fact no such thing. There is a city of London, with its lord mayor, but that is something entirely apart from that which we are now discussing. It is a petty affair, with a population of about 30,000. The great metropolis, with its nearly or quite 5,000,000 inhabitants, is not a city, but an administrative county, divided into boroughs, vestries and wards. Hitherto, it has been governed by some 47 vestries and district boards, with an aggregate membership of 5,283. And these vestries and boards have been independent of each other and generally quite regardless of each other, so that there has been nothing like concerted action among them. That state of affairs was not surprising, when we consider the origin of it. It arose from the old village or parish governments. London being merely a vast congeries of villages, once widely separated but now grown together. It has been there just as it would have been here had Harlem, Yorkville, Greenwich, Bloomingdale, Carmansville, Fordham and all the rest maintained their separate, local systems of government.

ENEMIES TO TREES.

[Meehan's Monthly.]

A Buffalo correspondent says: "Between borers, scale, elm-leaf beetle, Tussock moth, 'bacteria,' etc., there seems to be sufficient work for a tree inspector with a staff of assistants for each large city. This beautiful city, for instance, would lose much of its attractiveness, comfort and healthfulness by the loss of its beautiful trees."

So far as the troubles that surround the cultivator are concerned, it is probable they are about the same as they ever were. The only difference is that intercourse between distant regions of the earth is closer now than ever before, and man's attendant evils travel with him. Weeds and insects appear in localities where they were unknown before. The food they require is abundant, and they increase and multiply in proportion to this abundance. As we find it in the visible world, so with the invisible or microscopic world. The atmosphere is a fluid, and floating with the current are minute organisms, plant and animal, propagating themselves as in more visible cases. All at once, some one kind finds out a locality to its liking, the spores germinate, and a new colony is founded. Of these minute fungi 10,000 species have been known and described. As with larger plants most are beneficial to man and a few are enemies, so with these minute organisms, a limited number are parasites and destructive to that which they prey upon. But this accounts for the appearance of plant diseases and insects where not known before.

Fortunately, the discovery that chewing insects can be destroyed by Paris green, sucking insects by kerosene emulsions, and fungus parasites by copper solutions, has given us weapons equal at least to the powers of the enemy. All we require now is the generally diffused intelligence to use them properly. As for help from municipal bodies, that is out of the question; when the blind lead the blind both fall into the ditch.

IRRIGATION AND ITS INFLUENCES.

[William E. Smythe, in Atlantic.]

No view of irrigation can be appreciative which regards it as merely an adjunct to agriculture. It is a social and economic factor in a much larger way. It not only makes a civilization in the midst of desolate wastes; it shapes and colors that civilization after its own peculiar design. It forbids land monopoly, because only the small farm pays when the land must be artificially watered. By the same token it makes near neighbors and high social conditions. It discourages servile labor by developing a class of small landed proprietors who work for themselves and need little help beyond that which their own families supply. * * * We can expect no millionaires to grow from such surroundings, but neither should there be any paupers.

There is another influence peculiar to irrigation. * * * This is the influence which makes for cooperation. Irrigation is not and can never be an individual enterprise. A single settler cannot turn a river to water his own patch of land, nor can he distribute the waters flowing through a system of canals. * * * The result is that cooperation precedes irrigation. It also accompanies and follows irrigation, and is speedily woven into the entire industrial and social fabric of the community. In localities which have been longest established this principle has extended itself to stores, factories and banks. * * * These things will not come suddenly to pass, but they will come because the conditions and surroundings of the time and place will strongly favor, if not actually compel the result. Such are the hopes of arid America. What other part of the world offers a fairer prospect to mankind?

THE COMPANY STORE.

[J. W. Mayo, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

The company store against which so much that is iniquitous has been charged, is simply a general store, situated, usually, near the group of houses which surrounds each colliery and owned and operated by the company which owns the houses and operates the mine. Any miner employed by the company is permitted to buy goods on credit from the store, the amount of his purchases being figured up at the end of each month and deducted from the month's earnings. In this way the company runs no risk and a miner's family need not go hungry so long as he is employed. Moreover, the company gets back, in profit on the goods sold to its employes, a large part of the money paid to them in wages. Superficially viewed, this is a convenient arrangement for both parties concerned.

It is an easy thing to say, and it has been glibly asserted, that these company stores charge exorbitant prices for everything that passes over their counters, and that the miners are compelled to deal with them by fear of dismissal from the company's employ if they do not. Careful investigation fails to support this charge. Apparently none of the mining companies pay any attention to the question whether their employes patronize the company store or not. A comparison of the prices charged in these establishments with those demanded in other stores similarly located shows that they do not overcharge their customers.

The ill effect of the company store comes from quite another cause: its intimate relation to the company and the fact that it can take money from the workman without directly touching his pocketbook. The testimony of universal experience is that when men buy on credit they are not so careful in their purchases as when they must go into their pockets and produce spot cash for every article obtained. Miners are not notably of that frugal class which practices thoughtful foresight. When once immersed in the credit system they rarely get far enough ahead to have a month's leeway between their cupboards and the storekeeper. Here is the real iniquity of the company store system, and it is inherent in the system, not in the store.

CURIOUS CONDIMENTS.

Cocks' Combs, Peacocks' Tongues and Other "Little Dainties" in London.

[London Mail.]

Of course peacocks' tongues do not form the staple diet of any very large section of the metropolitan population, but they were served as a hors d'oeuvre at a costly dinner not long ago, and Messrs. Fortnum & Mason of Piccadilly will supply them to order. They are rather expensive, as each tongue represents one of the sacred birds of India. Birds' nest soup, also from the Far East, is by no means so uncommon, and the same firm regularly stocks the edible birds' nests from China, which resembles a mass of coarse isinglass as much as anything else. They are retailed at 12s. 6 d. an ounce, which is enough to make a pint of soup. Half a guinea is quite a usual price for fifty of the dainties at this world-famous emporium. A small bottle of turtle fins—about enough for a dish—costs this price; as also does a similar quantity of truffles, while the fresh ones come at a guinea a pound. Dried gray mullet's roe, a comestible introduced to the notice of the British public only recently, is sold at 10s. 6d. a pound, and as it is in flat cakes thickly coated with pure beeswax, which is weighted with it, the roe itself really represents a much greater value.

From India come pickled- or rather preserved—bamboo shoots and all manner of strange condiments, principally noted for their extraordinary heat in the pepper sense. Several of them are concentrated essense of cayenne pepper flavored in different ways.

Caviare and foie gras are now too such commonly met favorites that they scarcely merit notice, except in their rarest forms. A large paté of the finest Strasburg foie gras aux truffles will run into 12 2s. a pound, while the best grap Russian caviare from the royal sturgeon costs half this price. Another variety seldom seen in this country, made from the roe of the sterlet, could not be served in a hotel under a guinea a teaspoonful.

Flowers, of course, are also well know as sweetmeats, but whereas crystalized violets and crystalized rose leaves were formerly the only two of their kind, one now often meets pink and white carnations, lilac and orange flowers thus prepared—and very good they are, too.

All the foregoing are, of course, the luxuries of the wealthy; the middle-class are catered for very largely by Appenrodt's, in Coventry street, W. C. Only a few years ago Appenrodt's friends laughed at him as a poor, benighted creature, who was rushing head on to ruin by starting out to try to educate the public in a taste for strange foreign foods. Today he has three branches, and a bigger trade than he can do, and his many weird-looking sausages and dried foods are known in almost every well-to-do middle-class house. Not many persons, however, have yet tried the smoked goose-breast, which is eaten raw, nor the Westphalian ham, also prepared so as to be digestible without cooking. There are dried herrings, too, which would be ruined by a culinary treatment.

A journey into Soho brings one into the very home of strange foods. Messrs. L. Noel & Sons of Soho square, one of the principal wholesale houses in this class of trade, will readily serve cocks' combs, of cocks' kidneys preserved or cured in different ways. They find there is a great demand for them, and of course sauerkraut, cooked in goose fat and white wine and stuffed with ham and sausage, is eaten in enormous quantities in the German quarters of London. Tinned larks are a favorite form of bird food.

If one travels further east, to the Russian and Polish quarter in the purlieus of Petticoat lane (Middlesex street) one will find dozens of purveyors on whose crowded counters and shelves one will not recognize one single familiar article of food. Fishes, dried or salted, in various stages of decomposition—these are never eaten until thoroughly high; others that have reached the deliquescent stage; bowls of decaying vegetables floating in rancid oil they are considered flavorless until they are "well conditioned;" extraordinary, dry-looking breadstuffs—these are a few of the things regularly purchased. Over the way one can buy four varieties of seaweed, and at the greengrocer's, among the dried beans of a dozen different hues, may be seen most of the weeds of the field which are not actually poisonous, and many fungi always looked upon as deadly poison.

There is no doubt that in its food London is daily becoming more and more cosmopolitan. We can now obtain in its fresh state almost every fruit that grows, and the preserved foods and condiments of foreign nations, daintily prepared and appetizingly packed in glass jars and bottles, are naturally ousting the old-fashioned, uninteresting "potted meats."

Cures Are Proof

Of the Unequalled Merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Good It Will Do You is Proved by What It Has Done for Others.

Read the testimonials of those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will know what this good medicine has power to do for you. Its great record of cures proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy. It will make your blood rich and pure. It will give you a good appetite, increase your strength, cure pimples, boils, eruptions, salt rheum, scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all diseases that are due to impure blood. It has done this for men, women and children almost without number, and what it has done for them it will do for you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now and realize the good it will do you by purifying, enriching and vitalizing your blood.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. O. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE HAWTHORNES AT HOME.

[Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, in Scribner's.]

"Wayside," the home of the Hawthornes in Concord, was a comfortable little house on a shady, grassy road. To please his wife Hawthorne had built an addition to it, a tower into which he could climb, locking out the world below, and underneath, a little parlor, in whose dainty new furnishings Mrs. Hawthorne took a womanish delight. Yet somehow gay Brussels rugs and gilded frames were not the background for the morbid, silent recluse.

Mrs. Hawthorne, however, made few such mistakes. She was a soft, affectionate, feminine little woman, with intuitions subtle enough to follow her husband into his darkest moods, but with, too, a cheerful, practical Yankee "capacity" with which to meet baker and butcher. Nobody could have been better fitted to stand between Hawthorne and the world. She did it effectively. When I was at "Wayside" they had been living there for two years—ever since their return from Europe—and I was told that in that time he had never once been seen on the village street.

This habit of seclusion was a family trait. Hawthorne's mother had managed to live the life of a hermit in busy Salem, and her sister, meeting a disappointment in early life, had gone into her chamber and for more than 20 years shut herself up from her kind, and dug into her own soul to find there what truth and life she could. During the years in which Nathaniel, then a young man, lived with these two women, he, too, chose to be alone, going out of the house only at night, and finding his food on a plate left at his locked door. Sometimes weeks passed during which the three inmates of the little gray wooden house never saw each other's faces.

Hawthorne was the product of generations of solitude and silence. No wonder that he had the second sight, and was naturalized into the world of ghosts and could interpret for us their speech. America may have great poets and novelists, but she never will have but one necromancer.

WEAK NERVES MADE STRONG!

Specks Before the Eyes--Dizziness--Nervous Exhaustion.

From overwork, worry or other causes men and women use themselves up, strength and energy are all gone, the nerves are weak and a complete collapse takes place. It is for just such cases as this that Old Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills are made. They cure the most obstinate cases of nervous prostration, nervous exhaustion, specks before the eyes, trembling, nervous insomnia, nervous headache, fluttering of the heart, nervous spells in which you surely think you are going to die, paralysis, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, as tired in the morning as when you went to bed, and all nerve troubles. Old Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills for Weak, Worn-out, Nervous People restore the nerve centres, and make new, rich blood, giving a rosy cheek for the pale, bloodless face, stimulate the ambition and restore the confidence in one's self.

Sold at drug stores, $1 per box; 6 boxes, sufficient to cure most obstinate cases, $5; and by EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ, 176 Thames St., or sent direct from laboratory, prepaid, on receipt of price.

FREE TREATMENT.

To prove the merits of our remedies we will send by mail a five days' treatment, with medical advice, free of charge, on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage and expense. Send for trial treatment today. Address HALLOCK DRUG CO., 110 Court st., Boston, Mass.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Daniel C. Watson and George W. Gardner of Jamestown is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against said firm should present them at once to Benjamin F. Gardner, trustee, and all persons indebted to said firm must make payment to him without delay.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
GEORGE W. GARDNER.

Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 1, 1900.

Going to Build?

Be sure of cost and quality. Call or send today for our

Architectural Designs and Suggestions.

WALKER & POTTER, ARCHITECTS,
533 Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.

FERNS AND PALMS.

I have just received a fresh supply of Boston Sword Ferns, large and small, Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants. "Jadoo Fibre" and Planteur to make them grow.
Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from 5c, up.
Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food.
Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.
All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Madonia Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in.
Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres.
Baskets, all kinds and sizes.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Harry L. DeBlois, 80 Broadway.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25, 1900. There will be sold at Public Auction at Newport, R. I., the two-masted schooner "Sunrise," and at Fort Adams, R. I., 25 tons of Junk and Scrap Iron. Sale at 10 A. M., Nov. 26, 1900. Terms cash. Information furnished on application. GEO. W. GOETHALS, Maj. Engrs. 11-5-10t

OPENING.

The Crystal Quick Lunch and Pool Room, at 271 Thames Street, Will have its opening tonight.

Watches!

Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain,

Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—AT—

E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street

Near Mill Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 8 A. M.—For Rhode Island—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; fresh westerly to northerly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 5, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; variable winds, becoming westerly and northwesterly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm which was moving slowly up the South Atlantic coast during Saturday and Sunday disappeared seaward during last night. It caused high winds off Hatteras, but did not affect the New England coast. Today fair and clear weather prevails over the United States, except local cloudiness in the lower Lake region, St. Lawrence valley and New England. The barometers are moderately low in the Northeast, but in other sections of the country are above normal. Moderately freezing weather prevails this morning in the Northwestern states, but in other parts of the country the weather continues moderately warm for the season. At 8 a. m. it was 46 at Boston; at New York, 50; Washington, 50; New Orleans, 58; St. Louis, 48; Chicago, 40; St. Paul, 31; Denver 32, and San Francisco, 50.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	51	59	65
Barometer,	29.70	29.67	29.63
Wind,	N W	N W	N W
Weather,	Cloudy	Fair	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Sun rises	6 h 22 m
Sun sets	16 h 33 m
Moon sets	1 h 10 m
Length of day	10 h 11 m
Day's decrease	5 h 58 m

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Sun rises	6 h 23 m
Sun sets	16 h 32 m
Moon rises	— h — m
Length of day	10 h 09 m
Day's decrease	5 h 18 m
High water	6 h 25 m; 18 h 56 m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Sun rises	6 h 25 m
Sun sets	16 h 31 m
Moon rises	17 h 04 m
Length of day	10 h 06 m
Day's decrease	5 h 11 m
High water	7 h 14 m; 19 h 45 m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Sun rises	6 h 26 m
Sun sets	16 h 30 m
Moon rises	17 h 50 m
Length of day	10 h 04 m
Day's decrease	5 h 13 m
High water	8 h 03 m; 20 h 35 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, November 6, 16 h 00 m, E.
Last Quarter, November 14, 21 h 38 m, E.
New Moon, November 22, 2 h 17 m; E.
First Quarter, November 29, 12 h 35 m; E.

NEW TODAY.

Vinol; 2d page.
Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
Wanted—Young Man; 7th page.
James A. Eddy—Apples; 3d page.
Chase's Dyspepsia Cure; 7th page.
Wanted—Position by Boy; 7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Coaches; 1st page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 7th page.
Furniture, etc., at Auction; 8th page.
Boston Grocery—New Goods; 3d page.
Walker & Potter—Architects; 4th page.
Simeon Hazard—Farms for Sale; 4th page.
Masonic Hall—Chrysanthemum Show; 5th page.
Election Returns Shown by Stereopticon; 5th p.
E. L. Boucette & Co.—Election Night Notice; 1.
Crystal Quick Lunch and Pool Room—Opening; 4.
Perry Bros.—Drop in the Price of Coal; 5th p.
Newport & F. R. St. Ry. Co.—Time Table; 6th.
G. B. Reynolds & Co.—Reduction in Coal; 2d p.
F. P. Garrettson & Co.—Important Notice; 5th.

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

Two-Tenement Property.

We offer for sale, in central location, near Cranston avenue, a two-tenement property, with stable, at $1,500. Rents for $110.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent.

197 THAMES STREET.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF Second-Hand Furniture.
Write or wire JAMES SHAW & CO., Auctioneers Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass.

Mrs. M. F. Johnson,
Of New Bedford,
CHIROPODIST,
Will be in Newport November 7 and 8.
Orders left at T. H. Seabury's will receive prompt attention.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Furnished Houses by the Year.
One close to Touro Park, at $1,000.
One close to the Newport Reading Room, at $800.

Furnished Houses for the Winter.
One, very central, close to Church street, $300.
One, out on Broadway, $250.
Terms 1st Nov. 1900, to 1st May, 1901.
A dozen or more excellent furnished cottages from which to select, for the winter, at from $350 to $500.
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 131 BELLEVUE AVE.
Telephone No. 330. Hours 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

DIED.

DAVIS—In Providence, 4th inst., Roswell F. Davis, in his 78th year.
FULLER—In Carolina, 2d inst., Harold Irons Fuller, in his 17th year.
FRENCH—In Fall River, 3d inst., Phebe A., widow of Stephen L. French, aged 85 years.
GIFFORD—In Fall River, 3d inst., Arthur L. Gifford, aged 51 years.
JORDAN—In Fall River, 1st inst., Patrick Jordan.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street, Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

The best protection against fevers, pneumonia, diphtheria, etc., is in building up the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Small Farms for Sale.

One of 12 ACRES and good buildings, about 4 miles from Newport line, on the East Main road and known as Almy place.
One of 3 ACRES and good buildings, situate on Aquidneck avenue, almost 2½ miles from Newport.
One of 6 ACRES and buildings, situate on Paradise avenue, about 3½ miles from Newport.
Mr. Hazard would be pleased to show either of the above to intending purchasers.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.
Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 359.

GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

For Sale--Black Horse,
6 years old. C. L. Walker, Fillmore street.

Firewood for Sale.
Firewood from building now being torn down will be sold cheap. T. Samways, 113 Long wharf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms
In excellent order. All improvements. 53 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.
Moderate price.
William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
Two-masted Fishing Boat,
26-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; centre board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport,

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives,
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.

4 Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

For $1.

Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, Oct. 8 A. D. 1900.

Job Wordell, Gurdian of
JAMES H. ALMY,
presents his Annual Account, with the estate of his Ward and prays that it be allowed, and the same is received, and referred to the 12th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Little Compton, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice be published once a week for two weeks in the Newport Daily News.

F. R. BROWNELL, Probate Clerk.

EDWIN T. BANNING

Architect,

209 Thames' Street

ROOM 26.

NEWPORT NOMINEES.

Tickets Presented for the Suffrages of the Electors.

Candidates Named for Mayor, City Council and School Committee.

The voting tomorrow will be for Presidential electors, Congressman, mayor, city treasurer, school committee, aldermen and common councilmen, and wardens and ward clerks; on a proposition to authorize the expenditure of $700,000 in state bonds to complete and furnish the new state house in Providence, on a proposed amendment to the state constitution, and on two local propositions, one authorizing an issue of $40,000 in city bonds for straightening, laying out, curbing and macadamizing Coggeshall avenue, and one authorizing the expenditure of 4,500 for building a brick hose tower for the use of the fire department. The voters generally will cast their ballots on all questions except for aldermen and councilmen and on the local propositions; these are exclusively for the taxpaying voters.

The candidates for mayor are well known. The Republican nominee is Frederick P. Garrettson, a prominent business man who has shown an unusual interest in public affairs and has contributed largely in past years to public celebrations in Newport. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and has been in business in Newport for 16 years. The Democratic candidate is Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, who has been mayor of the city since 1895, when he was elected to succeed the late Captain John Waters. He had been, for several years, before being elected mayor, a member of the common council and board of aldermen. He is a graduate of the parochial schools connected with St. Mary's Church and has been for many years an employe of the Newport Gas Light Company as clerk and bookkeeper.

There is but one candidate for city treasurer, John S. Coggeshall, the present incumbent of the office, who has held that position since the death of his father, the late David M. Coggeshall. He has in recent years been nominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats, as is the case this year.

Of the candidates for members of the school committee four—Messrs. Frederick Bradley, Clark Burdick and Thomas P. Peckham, who are nominees of the Republicans, and Dr. Peter F. Curley, who is named by the Democrats—are members of the present committee. Dr. Bradley is a dentist, a graduate of the Harvard Dental School, and prominent in church and literary societies. Mr. Burdick is a lawyer, a graduate of the Rogers High School and the Harvard Law School. He was elected last year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archibald B. Sayer. Thomas P. Peckham is the well known manager of the Newport branch of the Industrial Trust Company and is prominent in fraternal circles and connected with other organizations. He has served as alderman and has twice been a member of the school committee. Robert C. Cottrell, the other Republican candidate, is a member of the undertaking and furniture firm of M. Cottrell & Sons. He has been a member of the board of aldermen and is a prominent member of the vestry of Trinity Church.

Dr. Peter F. Curley is one of the leading physicians of the city and a member of the state board of health. He is completing his second term as a member of the school committee. Of the other Democratic candidates Arthur B. Commerford is a well known tailor and a prominent member of Newport Lodge of Elks, St. John's Lodge and Washington Commandery. He has never before been a candidate for public office. Duncan McLean is a contracting carpenter, formerly a member of the firm of McLean & Mason. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge and a past commander of Washington Commandery. He has several times been a candidate for school committee but has never held public office. William G. Ward Jr., is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and has served in the school committee one term of three years. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge of Masons and of Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows.

In the First ward the Republican ticket comprises Herbert C. Albro for alderman, and Albert G. Groff, Jr., William F. Tripp and Theodore D. Peckham for councilmen. Messrs. Albro and Groff are members of the present common council, Mr. Albro having been president of that body in 1899. Mr. Albro is a carpenter and Mr. Groff a clerk. William F. Tripp is engaged in the market business and this is the first time he has been a candidate for public office. Theodore D. Peckham is a carpenter by trade and this is also his first appearance in public. He was selected to represent the Tilley avenue district, which is a considerable portion of the ward and has never been represented in the council. Of the Democratic nominees Philip A. Hayes, for alderman, is a gardener and has never held public office. George W. Valentine, for first councilman, is a ship caulker at the Old Colony Steamboat Company's works. Charles F. Davenport, for second councilman, is also employed at the Old Colony works, as storekeeper. Michael Sullivan, for third councilman, is a painter. Messrs. Valentine and Davenport have frequently been candidates for the common council, but Mr. Sullivan is a new man in the ward's politics.

Of the Republican candidates in the Second ward, James H. Comstock, for alderman, is machinist foreman of the Old Colony repair shops. He has been a member of the common council, is past master of St. John's Lodge, and a prominent member of the order of United Workmen and of the Newport Co-operative Association for Saving and Building. He is president of the Twentieth Century Republican Association. F. Augustus Ward, for first councilman, is a member of the firm of J. W. Horton & Co., and a prominent member of St. Paul's Lodge, Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen. He has never held public office. Thomas J. Gibson is senior member of the firm of Gibson Brothers, well known florists. He has been a member of the common council for three years. William B. Sherman, Jr., is a dry goods dealer and has been in business on Thames street for many years. He is also a member of the present common council.

Of the Democratic candidates, William E. Mumford, for alderman, is a dealer in cigars and newspapers. He has been tax collector and a candidate on the Democratic tickets at various times for the City Council and the legislature. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge. John Myers, for first councilman, is a retired marine engineer, having been for many years employed on the steamboat lines which have run between Newport and Providence. He has been a member of the common council, and quite frequently an unwilling candidate for other positions. Eugene W. Atkinson, for second councilman, has been deputy postmaster, sheriff and probate clerk, and a candidate for city treasurer. J. Frank Albro, for third councilman, is clerk at the Old Colony works and has been for many years a member of the Democratic city committee.

Of the Republican candidates in the Third ward, Herbert Bliss, for alderman, is engaged in the tin and sheet iron business and is a member of the present common council. He was captain of Company F in the First Rhode Island volunteers during the Spanish-American war and was later promoted to major. He is at present colonel of the Newport Artillery. George H. Wilbar, for first councilman, is a member of the firm of Wilbar Brothers, proprietors of the Spring street planing mill. He is a prominent member of Excelsior Lodge of Odd Fellows, the United Workmen and Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum. He has served at various times as a member of the common council. Charles P. Austin, for second councilman, is proprietor of a granite and marble works and he has not before been a candidate for public office. William O. Milne, for third councilman, is foreman of the Daily News job printing office. He is a veteran of the civil war and has been repeatedly re-elected commander of G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a prominent member of Ocean Lodge, Ancient Order of United Works. He has never held public office.

Of the Democratic candidates, Joseph Graham, for alderman, is engaged in the upholstering and cabinet maker's business. He has been a candidate for the board of aldermen but has never held public office. James J. O'Hearne, for first councilman, is an undertaker and a member of the painters' labor union, with which trade he was formerly connected. He has never held public office. Theodore R. Helme, for second councilman, is a well-known grocer. He has been a member of the license commission and, like Mr. Myers, has been a protesting candidate for many positions on the Democratic ticket. William P. Clarke, Jr., for third councilman is engaged with his father in the newspaper business. He is a member of the General Assembly, a past exalted ruler of Newport Lodge of Elks and a member of the Newport Business Men's Association and the Newport County Club.

Of the Republican candidates in the Fourth ward, John A. Gibson, for alderman, is a carpenter and a member of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. Charles J. Moore, for first councilman, is a clerk and accountant, notary public and justice of the peace; William F. Adams, for second councilman, is proprietor of the Clifton House, and Francis N. Fullerton, for third councilman, is employed in the office of William P. Sheffield, Jr., was a volunteer in Company F, First Rhode Island regiment, in the Spanish-American war, is an officer in the Newport Artillery and a prominent member of Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Red Men. Of the Democratic candidates, John E. Leddy, for alderman, is a well known blacksmith, and is also known as a singer of much ability. Dennis Shanahan, for first councilman, is the well known grain dealer and a member of the common council, being the only member of the Fourth ward delegation to be nominated for re-election. John F. Dailey, for second councilman, is a gardener, employed at Mr. R. T. Wilson's, and George O. Lovingood, for third councilman, is a clerk at the Old Colony Steamboat Company's works. Mr. Shanahan is the only candidate on the two tickets who has served or been a candidate for public office.

The Fifth ward has only one complete ticket, that of the Democrats, with one additional candidate on a nomination paper. The Democratic candidates are all members of the present delegation in the City Council. John E. O'Neill is employed in a responsible position as cashier in the office of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company. Michael J. Murphy is proprietor of a liquor saloon. Patrick J. Morgan is a member of the firm of Morgan Brothers, masons and contractors, and Michael F. Kelley is a plumber. All have been members of the City Council for several years, Mr. O'Neill in both branches. J. Joseph M. Martin, who is a candidate for first councilman on a nomination paper, is a laborer, has been a prominent member of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society and was a volunteer in Company F, First Rhode Island regiment, in the Spanish-American war.

The polling places will be as usual in the several wards, the polls opening at 6:30 in the morning, and closing at 6:30 in the evening.

DOCKET CALLED.

Cases Disposed of in the Common Pleas Division of the Court.

The November session of the common pleas division of the supreme court opened this morning, Judge Blodgett taking his seat at 11:11 o'clock. There was a good attendance of members of the bar and others. Assistant Attorney General Stearns, who like others of the state's department of justice, had been enjoying a trip abroad, was present to conduct the grand jury investigations, and Messrs. Wilson and Johnson of the bar in Providence were also present. The veteran Sergeant Topham made proclamation according to recent custom, in the name of the state, ordering silence, directing all jailkeepers to make returns of all persons in their custody at the suit of the state, etc.

The 18 grand jurors were called and every one was present. They were sworn and examined collectively by Mr. Stearns. All were over 25 years; one was 70 and had his choice about serving. He had no objection, and was later appointed foreman. All admitted the possession of $134 worth of property, either real or personal (six were qualified on personal property), and none had served on a jury within two years. Judge Blodgett charged the jury, which retired, having nine cases to consider. About 1 o'clock, when the court took an informal recess, the grand jury had taken up eight cases, but it was said it would not report until Wednesday. The attorney general's docket will be in order next Monday and the court will endeavor to complete the session next week.

The court called the docket. Maher vs. Church, Central Baptist Church and Society (of Tiverton) vs. Gideon Munchester, and other cases too numerous to mention were continued—a large majority of the docket being so disposed of.

In the absence of out of town council, Galvin vs. Titus was passed, as were Weaver Company vs. Thurlough Bros., Smith vs. Fladder, Foundry & Machine Company vs. Hathaway, Ashhurst vs. Ashhurst, Sands vs. Perkins & O'Brien, Murphy vs. Hull, and Patrick H. Horgan vs. Montgomery S. Gibson.

Samuel C. Boehm & Co. vs. Manson R. Atwater was sent to the appellate division, no jury trial being claimed, as were Vito Pascale vs. Daniel J. McGowan (Mr. Nolan has leave to answer by November 12), and Patrick Walsh et. ux. vs. Lawrence Fitzpatrick.

In James O. Hambly vs. Abbie S. Andrews, judgment by default was given against Eben Andrews and judgment for partition of the real estate by metes and bounds was given. James O. and Ann Maria Hambly to have, in severalty, parts amounting to nine tenths, as heretofore ordered; Eben Andrews to have one tenth of the acre lot on the New Bedford road. Commissioners were appointed to make the division.

C. C. & C. E. Chase vs. Lewis J. Munroe was discontinued and John Shanahan vs. Elizabeth Adams was entered settled, as was Timothy H. Reagan vs. Mary A. Sinnott.

In Waitie Wesley vs. Daniel T. Church, Mr. Johnson counsel for plaintiff, desired Mr. Wilson to assist at the trial, but Mr. Wilson could not do so either this week or next. Colonel Sheffield, for defendant, desired an early trial but finally the case was set down for the first trial next term.

In William C. Thompson vs. Newport Street Railway Company, Mr. Callaghan, counsel for plaintiff, agreed to give surety for costs by December 15 or else allow the case to be dismissed. Colonel Sheffield was counsel for defendant. The case is to be tried second at the January session, if the surety is given.

In Minot A. Steele vs. Andrew C. Brownell, a guardian ad litem for defendant (who will probably be Henry C. Anthony, his present guardian) will be appointed, and the case will be certified to the appellate division, no jury trial being claimed.

In Congregation Jeshuat Israel vs. Eugene Schreier Colonel Sheffield, counsel for defendant, wanted surety for costs given, and also a bill of particulars. Mr. Nolan, for plaintiff, agreed to give these by November 12.

In James Anthony et al. vs. Patrick J. Murphy, Mr. Nolan was allowed to file pleas and affidavit of defense by Friday morning, Colonel Honey, counsel for plaintiffs, agreed to this, although he stated that it was an action on a sheriff's bond and there could be no defense.

Mr. Franklin was allowed to answer, before Monday, in Louis De Feo vs. George H. Barker; case continued.

In Charles E. Ash vs. Albert G. Crosby, Mr. Honey suggested the bankruptcy of defendant and the case was continued.

The following civil cases are for trial Wednesday: (the court will not sit Tuesday, it being a legal holiday), Matilda T. Miner vs. Sallie H. W. Carroll, Henry J. Hass vs. Frank A. Buckhout. Thursday, James J. Healy vs. Alexander Booth, alias; Clark H. Burdick & Co. vs. Patrick Carr, Albert H. Hayward vs. Lewis Brown, in which Mr. Brown appeared for defendant, and which Colonel Honey, counsel for plaintiff, said would take ten minutes, the case being marked "to the court." Friday, Cassius C. Ball vs. H. George Jelly (a trespass and ejectment suit appealed from the district court), Thomas Wilder vs. Margaret Duggan, provided surety for costs be given by November 7 and bill of particulars by November 8.

Tuesday, November 13, Noel Coggeshall et. al. vs. Albert L. Chace (will case). Wednesday, Francis D. Woodsum vs. Elizabeth S. Engs (if parties are able to go to trial it may be taken up on the fifteenth); Eliza M. Peckham vs. Edward R. Anthony, town treasurer (if surety for costs is given by November 12); John O'Neill vs. Dexter B. Burkinshaw, November 16. Frank H. Child vs. H. E. Mendelssohn.

In John Yars vs. Pusey A. Peer, Jr., defendant submitted to judgment for $125 and costs, execution to stay until February 1, 1901.

In Henrietta Faerber vs. Owen McDonald, a nil dicit action on a note, plaintiff was given judgment for $970.35.

The criminal appeals were also called and many were continued. City Solicitor Brown and Chief of Police Richards attended to the city cases and Colonel Sheffield had some from outside the city, which he marked for trial to follow the attorney general's cases next Monday. Lizzie Poullent and Joseph Keating were defendants in these cases. John Fogarty's case was discontinued, although the costs were not paid as ordered. Judge Blodgett didn't see why the state should lose this money and it was only after considerable explanation, and the statement that defendant was in the United States army in the Philippines, that the discontinuance was entered. Jeremiah A. Corcoran was given a discontinuance and John H. Clarke's case is to be disposed of next session.

Judge Blodgett also discovered the old puzzle of State vs. John Reynolds, which he said "has been here 13 years." It still stays.

Judge Blodgett also set a new precedent in naturalizing applicants, getting each man up, under oath, and asking him questions about himself and the two men who made the required affidavit to accompany the application. One man from the Western Islands couldn't tell anything about his age except that he was born January 8. He just guessed at the year, and called himself 27. All were admitted to citizenship, including George Lancaster from England, Joseph D. Sousa and Antonio Almeda, from the Western Islands.

The grand jury has finished hearing its cases and taken a recess. It will report Wednesday at 11 a. m., at which time the court is to re-convene.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Julian Potter has returned from New York.

—Mr. G. G. King returned from New York this afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Barger will close "Edna Villa" Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick will close their cottage tomorrow.

—Mr. Robert J. Sweeney is spending a few days in Providence and Pawtucket.

—Purser Keith of the Wickford line has returned from his two weeks' vacation.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt will return to Providence tomorrow for the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carson of South Kingstown are guests of Mr. William Andrews.

—Mrs. Ronalds, who has been visiting Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, returned to New York this afternoon.

—Mrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy has closed her cottage on Red Cross avenue and gone to Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

—Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop went to New York today; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., will remain here for some time longer.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary D. Smith to Mr. Walter L. Nordling, the marriage to take place early in December.

—Mrs. William Post went to New York today, to arrange for the marriage of her daughter to Mr. J. L. Van Alen, about the middle of next month.

—The Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment in the chapel this evening, consisting of recitations and music.

—James H. Hayden of Washington, M. Casey, C. E. Mott and Frederick Coster of New York and W. S. Burbank and W. F. Haake of Boston are at the Perry House.

—Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget, who spent the past summer at Newport, have arranged to spend the winter in the south of France and will sail for Europe probably next week.

—It is reported from Paris that Mr. John R. Drexel, whose steam yacht, the Sultana, is now undergoing repairs at Havre, is negotiating for the sale of the vessel to an English gentleman.

—Tomorrow, election day, being a legal holiday, the banks and public offices will be closed, the city workmen will have a holiday and several large establishments will suspend operations.

—The various clubs will receive special bulletin service on the Presidential election tomorrow evening. The Newport Reading Room and the Newport Business Men's Association will have the Western Union and the Newport County Club the Postal service. Mr. Lorillard Spencer will receive bulletins by special wire at his villa on Halidon hill. The returns will also be announced from the stage at the Opera House. The Business Men's Association and County Club have arranged to admit non-members on cards.

JAMESTOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The McTammany voting machine has been set up in the town hall, the counter has been received from the secretary of state, and everything is in readiness for the election tomorrow. Mr. Fry, the agent for the company which supplies the machine, will be present to instruct voters in its use, and to see that everything works smoothly.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Chandler have returned from a visit to Kingston, Mass.

Mr. Amos L. Peckham, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is now able to drive out.

NOT PLEDGED TO ANY MAN.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

Will you kindly allow me to make the announcement that I am positively not pledged to support any candidate for office, in the event of my becoming a councilman from the Fifth ward.

Your respectfully,
J. JOS. M. MARTIN.

RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS
25c. per peck; $1.50 per barrel.
TURKEYS, 16c. per pound.
—AT—
Brown's Market,
274 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

LowPrices

Ladies' Brooms,	$ .25
Coal Hods,	.20
Fruit Jars, per dozen,	.65
Wash Boilers,	.95
Ham Boilers,	1.00
Cylinder Stoves,	4.00
Stove Oil Rugs,	.50
Oil Heating Stoves,	4.00

Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

Marked-Down Sale
Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

Typhoid Fever.
Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our
Pure Distilled WATER,
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.
No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
CHEMISTS.
Telephone No. 620.
212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.
LOST—Between Forty Steps and Easton's Beach, Sunday, an Elgin watch, silver case, black silk chain. Reward. Return to St. George's School.

HEALTHY BABIES ARE THOSE RAISED ON
BORDEN'S

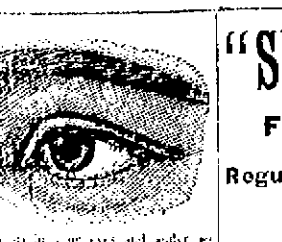
EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.

IMITATION
French Flannels,
At 12 1-2c. a yard.
Teazle Cloth, latest patterns, all colors, at 10c. per yard.
Outing Flannels, extra heavy, in remnants, at 6c. per yard.
Mottled Flannels, various shades, at 10c. per yard.
Levy's
78 BROADWAY.

Kid Gloves.
We have our fall line of kid gloves in stock and take pride in saying that they are equal to any in the market. Our line comprises mocha and pique gloves at
$1 per pair.
A ticket in Silver Chest No. 3 with every 25c. worth of goods purchased.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.
Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. Galvanizing.
Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.
Patent applied for.
CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 158 THAMES ST.
Telephone 216-5. P. O. Box 121.

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Thames Street.
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WHY IS IT?

OVER TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 166 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE,
NEWPORT.
Monday, November 5,
The MORRISON COMEDY CO
PRICES—Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.; Matinees, 10c. and 20c.

Grand Chrysanthemum Show
And Flower Exhibition
OF THE
Newport Horticultural Society,
IN
MASONIC HALL,
Newport, R. I.
Nov. 13, 14 and 15, 1900

RUMMAGE SALE
—AT—
St. John's Guild House, Poplar Street,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7 and 8.
Rummage Received

"SPALDING'S"
Foot Ball Goods.
Regulation Foot Balls.
Foot Ball Pants.
Foot Ball Jackets.
Nose Masks.
Shin Guards.
Head Harnesses, etc.
ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.
—AT—
LANDERS & SON'S,
167 Thames St., Covell's Block.
Agents for A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

The J. R. Coggeshall Farm
EGGS!
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
112 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 136-5.

INSTRUCTION.

Evening Class in Business Writing
A. M. STEED, M. Accts., 4 Washington Square.
Residence, 11 Everett Street.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York,
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 21 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street, Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

GARRETTSON DEMONSTRATION!

Monday Evening;

THOMAS B. CONGDON, Secretary.

WILLIAM F. COZZENS, Marshal.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

—AND—

SHOWN BY STEREOPTICON.

The arrangements made by the Daily News to receive and display the returns from the election Tuesday night are very complete.

Its own news association, the Associated Press, will send its ample bulletin service, which the Daily News operator, Mr. A. O. Howard, considered one of the best men on the circuit, will take as fast as they can be sent. In addition to this, Manager Wright of the Long Distance Telephone Company will put a special instrument into the office of the Daily News, to be used solely on that occasion, to receive the returns from the state and country at large. An operator will confine his attention to this instrument, and a steady stream of figures will come into the office also by this means. By the courtesy of Mr. Bergman of the Newport One Price Clothing Company, a screen, twenty feet square, will be hung upon the front of its building, directly opposite the Daily News block, and the returns will be thrown upon this in large and distinct characters by a powerful stereopticon and electric light.

The working force in the office will be large and well organized, and will be fully adequate to receive and send out returns as fast as they come from out of town by either wire, and from polling places within the city by the paper's own force of messengers on bicycles.

The Daily News regular telephones will be used entirely to receive information from any reliable source, and operators will be glad to answer all inquiries over the wires from persons who may not find it convenient to watch the large screen in front of the office.

ANIMALS IN DISGUISE.

Hunter and Hunted Masquerade in False Colors and Garbs.

[London Mail.]

Many animals may be said to live in fancy dress. Life to them is one long masquerade, and the domino which preserves them from recognition is seldom or never removed; for some of them want to kill other animals, and the rest are, above all things, anxious to avoid being killed themselves, and they find that both these objects are furthered by disguise.

There are certain crabs, for example, which have the strongest possible objection to publicity. No violet hides its modest head more persistently than they. They do not want to be known as crabs at all; they much prefer to be regarded by the world at large as bunches of sea weeds, or clusters of half-grown sponge. So they deliberately turn the upper portions of their shells into submarine back gardens. They not only permit and encourage seaweeds and sponges to grow there, but carefully and laboriously fix them in position, preparing little holes for their reception and scientifically packing their roots away, just like a gardener when planting out geraniums in the spring. And that they do this with an eye to effect is shown by the fact that if they fork among seaweeds they decorate their backs with seaweeds and not with sponges, and vice versa. Their great idea is to harmonize exactly with their surroundings.

Some of the hermit crabs have hit upon a better plan still. They have discovered, in some mysterious way, that fishes, however hungry, will never interfere with sea anemones, for the mouth of a fish is sensitive, and sea anemones sting; so they encourage two or three of these creatures to settle down upon the whelk shells in which they hide their unprotected tails. The arrangement is satisfactory to both parties, for the timid little hermit is saved from the unwelcome attentions of the fishes, while the anemones share in the meals of the crab. When they grow too big to be altogether desirable as lodgers he can always get rid of them by changing his apartments.

Another creature very good at disguises is the grub of the meewing fly. The fly itself is as gentle as a fly can be; all that it wants to do is to sit about for an hour or so at dusk, and then settle; all that it wants to do is to flit about and peer curiously at the mysterious flame within. But as a grub it is fierce and bloodthirsty to the last degree. It feeds upon aphides—the "green fly" of the farmers—which it eats at the rate of about two a minute, while after an hour or so of steady feasting it seems just about as hungry as it was when it first began. And as fast as it drains its victims of its juices it arranges their empty skins in piles upon its own back. No one ever sees the grub of a meewing fly as nature made it after it is about two days old. All that you notice is a small mound of dry skins moving about, with three little legs sticking out on either side. The idea recently is that birds will fail to recognize it. They would snap up a grub at once, as it sat exposed and unprotected upon a leaf, but they will never trouble themselves about a heap of empty skins.

Caddis-fly grubs, which live down at the bottom of streams and ponds, always make themselves suits of clothes by sticking various objects together all around their bodies. Some use dead leaves for this purpose; others prefer small stones, or bits of twig, or little pieces of reed, or even live water snails, which show their disapproval by trying to crawl off in about four different directions, while the caddis grub is walking along in a fifth. And as they grow bigger they enlarge their garments from time to time by adding little bits in front. It is not very easy to make their undress, for they have queer little pincers at the ends of their tails by which they will hold on until they are literally torn in two. But they can be induced to leave their dwellings by gently prodding them behind with a steel knitting needle, and then, as they wander about, naked and unhappy, at the bottom of an aquarium, they can be induced to garb themselves afresh in coats of many colors with a supply of beads, which they forthwith proceed to arrange in symmetrical rows around them.

Then there is a little beetle known to entomologists as Georyssus pygmaeus which lives on the borders of rivers and streams, and prefers to take its walks abroad by day. It is fully conscious of the risks which it runs from hungry wartails and dippers; so it carefully clothes itself with a garment of clay, and arranges a few grains of sand upon its back, the disguise being so effectual that even the entomologist himself not uncommonly passes the beetle by. And there is also a long-legged grub. Its various personality is its name—which wages unceasing warfare with certain insects unmentionable to ears polite. In order to be able to stalk these with greater success it covers both its body and its limbs with every conceivable kind of rubbish. One might take it for a piece of fluff, or a heap of dust, or a tangled mass of seed-weeds, or almost anything in the world but an insect. And every time that it changes its skin it scrapes this rubbish from its cast-off coat, and fastens it with the utmost care upon the new one. The caterpillar of the clothes moth hasbit upon the idea of underclothing, for not only does it attire itself in a warm coat of softest fur, but it also spins a vest which fits closely to its body. Both garments, of course, have to be enlarged from time to time, and it makes the needful alterations by slitting them down on either side and filling in the gaps with fresh material.

The examples quoted are a few of the smaller animals which, for varying reasons, adopt a disguise. But larger animals are often naturally disguised by taking on the color of their surroundings, thus deceiving hunters or enemies in their own world. Where the animals have not been endowed with instinct for self-preservation, leading them to make their own disguises, nature often does it for them, and their outer garments thus approximate to the color of the hills, crags or forest greenery in which they live.

SCOTLAND'S PEERS.

The peers of the "Ancient Kingdom of Scotland" have again met in Holyrood Palace to elect 16 of their order to represent them in the new British Parliament. There was no pomp or pageantry about the ceremony, and the motley crowd of spectators who thronged into the sombre picture gallery were disappointed at the commonplace character of the proceedings.

One quaint incident gave an old time flavor to the election. The Earl of Moray objected to vote after the Earl of Mar and Kellie, on the ground that his title was of older creation than that of his rival. His counsel declaimed at length his reasons for the noble lord's claim, and the objection was quietly set on record.

The scene of elderly gentlemen sitting round the red baize-covered table proceeded sleepily with the work of election. The queen's proclamation was read by the clerk, and then the roll was called, the list of absentees being exceedingly long.

There was none of the secrecy of the ballot about this election. Each peer rose and read aloud the names of those for whom he voted, while the lists of those absent were made public by the clerk.

Many of the peers voted for themselves. Some were bashful and hesitated when they reached the end of the list, where they had written "and myself." Others boldly announced their own nominations in a manner that suggested complete satisfaction with their selection.

After the duly elected peers had been announced Dr. Cameron Lees pronounced the benediction and the crowd filed away, leaving Holyrood once again to the mercy of its tourists, its sentries and its solicitude.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. MARY'S.

Sunday afternoon at St. Mary's Church, in the presence of a congregation that packed the church to the doors, Bishop Harkins administered the sacrament of confirmation to a class of about 250 children and adults who had been under instruction for some time. He was assisted by Fathers Meenan, Cronan and Reddy. After the ceremony the bishop gave the usual words of advice and instruction to the class. The boys made a good appearance, all wearing white ties and boutonnieres. Contrary to the usual experience, the boys outnumbered the girls. The latter wore white dresses, and in the pleasant weather that prevailed they seemed appropriate. All who were confirmed received communion at the 8:30 or children's mass in the morning.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The street department is laying a sewer in Victoria avenue.

—Officer Easton of the night police force has returned from leave.

—Mr. L. G. Savage has arranged to spend a few weeks in New York.

—Officer and Mrs. Squire have returned from their wedding trip.

—Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt have returned to New York.

—Some very pretty sunset effects could be seen in the western sky Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald DeKoven are to become permanent residents of Washington.

—Mr. Albert S. Sherman was taken seriously ill yesterday and was removed to the Newport Hospital.

—The pleasant weather yesterday afternoon attracted many pedestrians to Bellevue avenue and the beaches.

—Another of the old buildings on the west side of Thames street, north of Bridge street, is being torn down.

—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have closed their cottage and after a short visit in Boston will go to New York.

—Mrs. Robert Goelet is soon to sail away again for an extended yachting cruise in the Mediterranean on the Nahma.

—Mr. T. F. Cushman arrived from New York this morning and will take his family to that city for the winter, early this week.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms tomorrow afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, who recently returned from Europe, are at the Muenchinger-King cottages.

—It was very quiet on Thames street Saturday night. The excursion to Providence was avoided on the cause, though the weather probably helped.

—Mr. Percival Parrish of the United States Engineer department left today for New Bedford, Mass., where he will be located in connection with the fortification work there.

—The electricians must are stretching a cable for the fire alarm in the new conduit built on Touro street by the Newport Illuminating Company. It will reach Cogeshall building to engine house No. 5. Cogeshall building to engine house No. 2.

—Practically all the Castle Hill colony left for home last week, starting with Mr. Fabyan Monday and ending with Mr. Archibald on Saturday. The Golf Club is closed, and now Mr. T. M. Davis furnishes the only signs of life in that section.

—The work of tearing down the Coles cottage on Bellevue avenue and Dixon street is well along. The barn has been moved off and "Shiloh House," next adjoining, has been sold to be moved off. The grounds will then be ready for Mr. Mason's new cottage.

—Grand Regent Robert S. Franklin will make an official visit to Unity Council, Royal Arcanum, in Providence, this evening, and Grand Warden Charles S. Goddard will visit Independent Lodge, New England Order of Protection, at Valley Falls.

—Max Rowitsch, well known in New York and Newport society, has been sent to Stockholm, where he will act as first secretary of the British legation. Mr. Michael Henry Herbert, who married Miss Belle Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson, is to succeed Alvey Johnstone as secretary of the British legation at Copenhagen.

—So far very little talk about betting on the election has been heard, though a few bets have been made as the result of personal arguments. The Democrats do not seem inclined to back Bryan at even money, nor are the Republicans anxious to back Garretson even, and odds are not offered.

—At the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday, preceding the Communion service, the pastor, Rev. T. E. Chandler, received four persons on probation and two into full membership, baptized 17, and in the case of nine others recognized and confirmed the act of baptism administered in infancy.

—The work on the Miller cottage, near Almy's pond on Bellevue avenue, is well along, the roof timbers being up. The outside stone work on the Brevard cottage is practically finished and work on the interior is now going on. The new house for Mrs. Gambrill is up as far as the water table, and is delayed by the non arrival of stone.

DAVID CITY, NEB., April 1, 1900.

Grocer Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—I want you to record in favor of GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it. Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOR.

The Asbestos Lining

keeps the Glenwood Home Grand even at an absolutely even heat throughout, and with two oven shelves does the baking in just one-third the time.



Makes Cooking Easy.

GLENWOOD

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

FIELD FOR MILITARY STUDY.

Continental Army Officers Taking Notes at Pekin and Tien Tsin.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

TIEN TSIN, China, Oct. 1. With troops of eight nations and every branch of service elbow to elbow under actual field conditions, both Pekin and Tien Tsin at present afford a rich field for comparative military observation, of which the officers of the various forces are taking keen advantage. This is especially noticeable of the continental forces, whose staffs are everywhere taking note of equipments and methods. There are now quartered in this big camp what are said to be representative contingents of every military power; it is a military congress as complete as if devised only for display, and the contrast between the forces is very marked, both in equipment, method and discipline, but at the same time observing officers find little room for criticism of any particular contingent of the Chinese expeditionary forces.

In equipment and uniform there is apparently little question that the American and British troops are superior. The sober, business-like khaki is in strong contrast to the showy French and Italian uniforms, while the Germans, a more nifivent and picked body of men, are handicapped in comparison by their ill-fitting clothing. The German uniform is a mustard yellow khaki, apparently of very inferior quality. The blouse is long and loose, without pockets, the trousers tight, and no leggins are worn by the infantry. This is completed with a wide-brimmed straw hat, such as is seen in the southern part of the United States, turned up at the side and fastened with a coops badge. One almost overlooks the awkwardness of the uniform, however, in the splendid drill and discipline of the Kaiser's Chinese army, while its field equipment, though a bit heavy, is well up to date and compares favorably to that of any other force. By far the most picturesque troops here are the British native regiments from India. At present Great Britain has no white troops here except a part of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, known in England as the "Duke of Connaught's Own," and a battalion of Australian volunteer Naval Reserves.

The show of Tien Tsin is the Sixteenth Bengal Lancers, the "Gentlemen Regiment of India" out on parade. Magnificently mounted on country breds, superb riders, equipment as perfect as care can make it, with lances pennons fluttering, the Sixteenth is a regiment of which any nation might feel proud. The Indian cavalry is probably the best-mounted mounted troop in the world. Each man carries the long, heavy lance, revolver, carbine and heavy saber. The uniform—khaki, the loose tight at the left, loose-fitting trousers, russet leather leggins and the inevitable turban. The Bombay Lancers are not inferior, and the foot regiments, which include the Rajputs, the Punjabs and the Beloochistans, make a splendid appearance, the men being tall and slender and carrying themselves superbly.

The Japanese are, however, probably the most interesting studies for the military men here. One loses sight of the rather slouchy white canvas uniforms and Frenchy high-crowned caps in the machine-like drill and discipline of the mikado's men. In discipline they are easily ahead of practically all the other forces. The Japanese soldier works as some other slaves; he is always busy. He does not think, and he is put in evidence on the streets. Detachments of the fine whiteclad chaps are always on the move. Wherever one goes in the surrounding country for many miles out he finds a Japanese outpost; their field topographical parties are always busy, and their commissary and quartermaster's departments are wonderfully active and complete. Many officers have found much to admire in their transport system. There are no great bales or boxes in the Japanese supplies; everything is put up in compact, matting-bound bundles none too heavy for one man to handle, and the result is expedition. It is the general opinion of observers that the Japanese soldier is the hardest, the quickest, the best-disciplined man in the Chinese service.

The big German camp, which occupies the grounds and buildings formerly used by the American troops, lying east of the foreign concession, is easily the most of all the camps about Tien Tsin. It has attracted much attention and nothing but favorable comment is heard. The Germans have a scheme for use of the shelter tent which is considered to be ideal for warm weather. The pieces of canvas of an entire company are laced together and erected in the shape of a shed without partitions. It is practically a roof and rear wall, and is usually erected in the shape of two sides of a square, the wall being to the south and west. The Germans' cooking equipment is complete in every detail, and they have a wonderful quantity of wagons and transports.

The question of transport is naturally the most interesting to military observers, and in this connection the British have come in for much praise. As organized the British forces in China have the most effective field transport for the character of campaigning they are called upon to perform. Each company is complete with its own pack train, from which it is not separated. Short, little Indian mules, hardly larger than sheep, carry all supplies, and so far the British troops have not suffered for lack of supplies in any of the marches the allies have made. The same cannot be said of the other armies.

In size, rank and file, soldierly appearance and good marching there is nothing heard but praise for the American troops. The troops are well fed and the men well behaved, and there has been an absolute absence of rowdyism.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

328 THAMES STREET.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

M. E. TOBIN,

48 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.



Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.

G. H. KIRBY, 80 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors

F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE Latest Millinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every $5c purchase.

N. L. MASON, 18 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston.

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

DRUGGISTS.

Cold Facts.

Most colds are contracted through carelessness.

The commonest carelessness is the neglect to wear proper clothing.

The one absolutely necessary garment in winter is a CHEST PROTECTOR.

We have them from 50c. up.

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist, 198 Broadway.

Use

DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,

For the Hair.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—restoring it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

Downing Bros., Pharmacists,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Blackberry Cordial.

This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant astringent remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints and diseases of like character. Blackberry Balsam and Catchu are both well known; these in combination with Wine and Compound Elixir of Pepsin form an exceedingly active remedy.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Washington Sq.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Packers and Shippers

—OF—

Furniture, Pictures, Silver and Crockery

To all parts of the world.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers Furniture and Carpet Dealers.

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Just received.

A FULL LINE OF

Heating and Cook STOVES,

Ranging in price from $2 to $50.

Good second hand stoves from $2 to $15.

Also a full line of Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, and housekeeping goods generally.

Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

JAMES F. MARDEN,

333 THAMES STREET.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. F. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R. or to A. L. HONDARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

F. R. BAMPSON, Genl. Manager, Boston, Mass. H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—*7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—*6:15, 7:15, *8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

* Not run Sundays.

† To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. BIFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Bandrison, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

Piano Moving a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot Telephone 371-2.

GOOD DRY

Storage for Carriages

FLUDDER BROS.,

15 BEACH STREET.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

OCTOBER 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 8:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:30, 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:20	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	11:18	4:35	7:00	11:01
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:58	11:00	R
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:00	1:00	3:00
Providence,		11:31	2:16	4:15
Newport, arr.,	8:35	1:00	4:00	6:10
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

R Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room,

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

CHANGES AND THE REASONS FOR.

Do not forget the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION upon which you are to vote at the coming election. Its adoption is made necessary by the growth of the State. It contains changes that will facilitate the transaction of public business, and reduce the cost of public administration. It makes no radical change in the present Constitution, confers no new power upon State officers, and is not framed in the interest of any party.

The CHANGES made by the Amendment and the REASONS therefor, are as follows:

CHANGES.	REASONS FOR.
Changes the time of the State Election from April to November.	This will bring the National, State and City elections upon one and the same day, resulting in a larger vote and reducing the cost of elections. Being the same day as elections are held in thirty-seven other States it will prevent the inroads of outside talent and money, which will be kept busy at their own homes.
Provides for One Session of the General Assembly Yearly of but Sixty Days.	At present there are two sessions of the General Assembly of unlimited length. The Amendment provides for one session of only sixty days, which is long enough for all public purposes. This change will do away with the long recess over elections, will encourage prompt consideration of all business, and by shortening the session save much expense to the State.
Abolishes the May Session at Newport.	The completion of the new State House at Providence makes this change necessary. The facilities for holding sessions at Newport have long been inadequate. This change should commend the Amendment to those who think the May Sessions are fruitful in hasty legislation.
Grand Committee: No change, but makes the present Statute Law part of the Constitution.	The Amendment makes no change in the present constitution of the Grand Committee, and does not increase nor curtail the powers of that body. Either House under the present Constitution may join or refuse to join the other House in Grand Committee. The Amendment simply places in the Constitution that which is now Statute Law. It provides that the Grand Committee shall be formed of a majority of the members of each House, and shall not transact any business except what is distinctly specified in the invitation by which the Committee meets. This will prevent any attempt on the part of the Grand Committee to enact partisan legislation.
Provides an adequate compensation for Members of the General Assembly.	The Amendment provides a fair compensation for actual attendance at a session not exceeding sixty days in length, thus saving the large sums charged by Committees for extra services during recess, and preventing the extension of sessions in order to secure about the same amount at the rate of $1.00 per day, whether members are present or not.
Extends the time of Registration to the First of July of each year.	This will be of great advantage to Registry Voters. At present, if they do not register before the first of January they cannot vote at any election held during the year ensuing. The Amendment will enable them to register within four months of the date of election, and will keep the books open to a time when the interest aroused by City and National contests will remind voters of the necessity of registering.

VOTE

APPROVE = = = X

Election November 6th, 1900.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a boy of 16 years, a position to learn a trade or make himself generally useful. Address Box 56, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for chambermaid and laundress; must have good references. Apply to Mrs. Paul Andrews, Bellevue avenue.

WANTED—Young man to travel and collect for mercantile house. Salary $60 and expenses. Enclose stamp. Box 82, Providence.

WANTED—Immediately, a girl for general housework. Apply at 15 Bridge street.

WANTED—Three or four Gomers. Apply to N. Lindahl, on J. W. Bishop's job, Fort Adams.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address CANDEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—A first-class cook in a small family. Address, with references, Box 27, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A girl for general housework (colored preferred). Address Box 43, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A white woman can have a home for the winter together with a small compensation in return for her services in assisting a mother to care for a child. No housework. Good references required. Address Box 57, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Broadway, near Newport avenue, Tuesday evening, a red silk umbrella. Finder will please return the same to 13 Newport avenue.

LOST—Will the person who picked up a pocket-book on the Fall River car please return it to conductor or 5 Central court, Newport, and receive reward?

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS—To let, two furnished rooms, with or without board, at 10 Barney street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 50 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—At Glenn Cottage, Thurston avenue, two rooms, with board if desired. Bath near accommodation. Permanents desirable. Address Mrs. C. S. Sherman.

TO LET—Nice tenement of six rooms, No. 9 Hall avenue; rent $8 per month. Apply at 8 Mann avenue.

TO LET—Flat; six rooms, bath, furnace; separate entrance; centrally located. Rent $20. Box C, Daily News Office.

TO LET—The lower flat in house 26 Church street. Has modern conveniences. Apply to A. G. Greene, 32 Church street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 50 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—A seven-room cottage. 29 State St.

TO LET—Upper part of house at 14 Central court. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season,

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS. $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks?

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

GEO. H. CHASE Over 201 Thames Street.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying. Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,

202 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 121-4.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 275-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 16 Newport Avenue.

FEET TREATED and MASSAGED.

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IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Condition of Affairs in the Pearl of the Antilles.

[General Leonard A. Wood, in Collier's Weekly.]

Cuba has been through two general elections. The first, held June 15 of the present year, was for the election of municipal officers and municipal judges. September 15 a general election was held to elect members to the constitutional convention. At this election 31 delegates were elected, together with their substitutes. This election, while developing much stronger political passions than the former, nevertheless passed off without disturbance or disorder. Out of the entire number of delegates elected only six or seven contested elections resulted. These will be settled by the members of the convention themselves, it being the purpose of the military government to avoid any interference whatever either in the election of candidates or for the settlement of disputed elections.

At each of the elections the voting places were under the control of representatives of the different parties, and no American officer, soldier or civil official was present at any voting place in the island. The people as a whole are looking forward with deep interest to the work to be done by the constitutional convention, and while anxious to have the work proceed as rapidly as possible, are nevertheless patient. They realize that it is work of vast importance, that it must be done carefully, and that ample time must be taken to properly consider the various important features to be embodied in the new constitution.

The principal political parties in the island at present are the national, the republican and the union democratic. The general object of all these parties is the same, all desiring the establishment of a constitutional government. One of the great questions to be fought out in the convention is as to whether Cuba shall be formed into one or more states. This is a question of great importance to Cubans, and there are strong opinions for and against it.

The personnel of the constitutional convention, as elected, represents fairly all the different political parties and subdivisions thereof. The same is true of the substitutes elected. There is every indication that the convention will take up its task with a great deal of enthusiasm. There will, of course, be a considerable amount of work necessary in determining the contested election cases, but after these have been disposed of the regular duties of the convention will be taken up. Many of the members are at present investigating and studying the constitutions of various countries, but the general opinion is that the constitution adopted will be in its general features similar to the constitution of the United States. The personnel of the convention includes a number of very able members of the judiciary, as well as members of other learned professions. The civil governors of four of the six provinces have been elected, two members of the supreme court and others, distinguished either in the law or in services rendered the island. There is no reason to believe that this convention will be other than successful. Prior to the municipal elections it was freely predicted that general disturbances would follow an attempt to hold general elections, but they passed off without a single breach of the peace. The same dubious expressions were heard immediately preceding the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, but this election also passed off without the slightest disorder.

The greatest advance in Cuba has perhaps been in public instruction. The old system consisted of a university, located in Havana, under the direct control of the state, and supported largely by state funds. There was also an institute or school for higher instruction in each province, also under the control of the state. These, with the public schools, which under Spanish rule were limited in number and very inefficiently conducted, constituted the machinery of public instruction.

The university has been thoroughly reorganized, many of the old professors having been retired and placed on a moderate pension. The institutes have also been re-organized, and in many instances re-equipped with material and apparatus. The changes in these institutions, however, are insignificant in comparison with the work done in the public schools, where an entire reorganization has been made. The interest in public schools is sincere. A new school law has been promulgated, and is becoming daily more efficient. The whole island has been divided into school districts, and the law provides in the greatest detail for the proper conduct and efficiency of the schools. The salaries paid the teachers in the public schools are higher than those paid in any portion of the United States for teachers of a corresponding grade, with the exception of three of our large cities.

From the eastern to the western end of Cuba the institutions of beneficence and the hospitals have been carefully and systematically reorganized, and in many instances renovated and re-equipped. Industrial and manual training institutions have been established, and a new law governing the administration of charities and providing for the care of orphans, indigents and insane persons has been put into operation. This work has been done by Colonel Greble with the very able assistance of Mr. Homer Folkes of the New York board of charities. In the past few months between 50 and 60 of the smaller asylums have been broken up, improved conditions existing throughout the island having made it possible for relatives and friends to take the children once more into their families and provide for their support.

Modern plumbing and modern instruments have been put into the larger hospitals, and today the larger cities of Cuba and most of the larger towns are supplied with efficient and well-equipped institutions of this character.

Every energy and all available money possible have been devoted to public works. The reconstruction of bridges and repair of old highways and the construction of old ones have been a special feature of this work. Roadmaking in Cuba is expensive, for the work has to be of the most substantial character, on account of the enormous rainfall. Six hundred and twenty-two miles of road have been built and repaired within the last year, and surveys and detailed estimates have been made for over 1,200 miles more.

Several new lighthouses have been constructed and a complete lighthouse board organized, which has under its control the care of lighthouses and the proper buoying of harbors, etc.

Under public works of a sanitary character an enormous amount of work has been done in all the larger cities and reconstructed, so far as its streets are concerned. Its water front has been dredged out, and for the first time in the memory of man a summer has passed without a case of yellow fever. Water systems costing hundreds of thousands of dollars have been constructed for the supply of towns hitherto dependent upon an impure water supply. In short, under sanitation Cuba has had a real awakening, and the people are beginning to realize the conditions rendered possible by the efficient conduct of sanitary work.

In Havana a very great deal has been done in every way. The renovation of buildings has been a feature in this line. Systematic and careful disinfection of many thousands of houses has been made; street repairing has been extensive, the water front and the parks have been cleaned up and rebuilt, and at this time Havana is making a great contract for the entire repaving and sewering of the city. The result is shown in sanitary conditions which are today, everything considered, better than ever before known in Havana.

With the exception of one or two districts, Cuba may be said to be fairly well reconstructed agriculturally, and on the high road to prosperity. The tobacco crop of last year was very large—one of the largest in the history of the island—and this year's crop will equal if not exceed it. The sugar crop in the present year will be in the neighborhood of 550,000 tons, and if the present price of sugar continues the amount of money realized will equal that received from the great crops of years gone by.

The cultivation of coffee is being resumed in the eastern provinces, as is also the extensive cultivation of cocoa.

Mining industries, especially in the two eastern provinces, are rapidly developing. This section of Cuba has an unlimited supply of very high-grade iron ore, as well as large quantities of copper and oxide of manganese; also there are deposits of zinc and a low grade of asbestos. In the province of Santiago there is still an enormous amount of very valuable timber.

The commerce of the island is growing, as shown by the import duties. There is a great demand for labor from one end of Cuba to the other. Large plantations are being constructed, some of them costing $1,500,000 for machinery and equipment alone. Land in the eastern provinces is cheap, and of the best possible quality. When it is remembered that probably not over 10 per cent of Cuba was ever under cultivation at one time the possibilities of its future development can be appreciated.

Credit is good throughout the island, but investment by outside capital is slow, on account of the political uncertainty of the future. I know of no land where young men of moderate capital and industry have a better chance than in Cuba. The possibilities in the way of fruit growing have never been even appreciated. Oranges of the finest flavor grow in the greatest abundance, and without any care. With proper cultivation the possibilities in this line are apparently limitless. Frosts are unknown, and there is sufficient amount of rainfall to do away with need of irrigation. What is said of oranges is probably true of lemons and olives. Potatoes, onions and all kinds of garden truck grow with the greatest rapidity and in great abundance. The raising of cattle and horses can also be conducted very profitably in the island. The grazing is excellent, the grass being always in condition from one year's end to the other.

Many important enterprises are under consideration. Immigrants are pouring into the island, especially from Spain. These immigrants are mostly from the northern provinces, and are a hardy, industrious race of people and will make good citizens.

As to the climatic conditions existing in Cuba, it may be safely said that one can live there with as much comfort as in any of our Southern states, and it is believed that as the reconstruction and development of the island progress the prevalent diseases will largely disappear. Yellow fever, of which so much is said, is not, after all, so much to be feared as is popularly supposed, and we have every reason to hope that in a few years, with careful attention to sanitation and careful isolation of the diseased, Cuba can be made as safe for the European as Jamaica is today. It cannot be stamped out at once, nor is its removal the work of a single year. The presence of yellow fever this year in Cuba, and especially in Havana, is due almost entirely to the number of Spanish immigrants who are arriving on every steamer, nearly all of them being non-immunes.

The customs service has been thoroughly reorganized under the able management of Colonel Bliss, and is at present conducted in the most satisfactory manner. All the ports are well supplied with the necessary launches and boats. A revenue or coast patrol fleet has been constructed, consisting of five small new vessels and one former Spanish gunboat.

The quarantine service is under the immediate control of our own marine hospital surgeons, who are at present attached to the island government. Associated with them are many Cubans. This service is highly efficient, and great credit is due for the manner in which the work is conducted.

In the administration of justice much has been done to simplify and facilitate trials and criminal cases. Correctional courts, on the order of our police courts, have been established in the larger cities and towns. Trial by jury has been established in certain classes of criminal cases, and the writ of habeas corpus will go into operation in December. Changes in the law are not required, but the procedure needs modification. Thorough and frequent inspection of all the prisons in the island is made to prevent improper or unlawful detention.

The reports of discontent, hatred of Americans and suspicion of the intentions of the American government, which are so often seen in the press, are absolutely incorrect. Cuba is profoundly tranquil and rapidly becoming very prosperous.

The American army, through its officers, has been one of the greatest factors in the reconstruction of the country, and in the re-establishment of the present civil government the officers have taken up nearly every line of work with singular ability and unselfishness. The history of their work in Cuba is free from scandal, and will always stand to their credit. At present the army is practically removed from any active participation in civil affairs. The relations between the soldiers and people are friendly, and disorders are extremely infrequent, such as do occur being only small disputes of a personal character.

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MATCH MANUFACTURE IN JAPAN.

One of the most interesting articles in the November number of the North American Review is from the pen of the illustrious Japanese statesman, Count [illegible] foration in 1868, when the minister of the empire. The article is entitled "The Industrial Revolution in Okuma, who a few years ago was prime Japan," and it tells how, at the Res- Japanese people were seized with a craze for everything European, the manufacturers and workmen of Japan found themselves without a demand for their products, and everything had to be imported from Europe or America. There ensued a period of widespread distress, until the people realized that if they were to escape industrial ruin they must learn how to make at home for themselves the things for which they were depending on other countries. Factories of various kinds were accordingly established, and several industries have been so successful that they have not only supplied the home demand, but have driven out European and American rivals from the markets of the Far East. As an instance, Count Okuma cites the match industry:

"Among the most successful manufactures newly started in Japan we may mention the match industry. Formerly, flint was in universal use in Japan; but when matches were imported they began at once to be used, even in the remotest villages. Some shrewd business men saw the great profits that could be realized from this industry, so it was started, and, although it had to encounter some difficulties at first, before many years had passed the home-made matches completely drove out those made in Europe. But, indeed, the success did not stop here; Japanese matches soon entered into competition with their European rivals and were again victorious. Today they are exported, besides, to Corea and Siberia, to Hong Kong, Singapore, British India and to the islands of the Southern Pacific, the annual amount of the export having now risen to about 7,000,000 yen in value."

A MEMORIAL TO GENERAL WALKER.

A bronze bust of General Francis A. Walker is being placed in the cloistered courtyard of the Boston Public Library. It is life size and represent the general in military uniform, the high collar of the military overcoat being thrown back and furnishing a good setting for the lower part of the face. Upon the bottom of the bust is engraved the name "Francis Amasa Walker." The bronze background is recessed for the head. At the top the bronze projects, forming a kind of cornice. Upon this are the words, "Soldier, Economist, Statistician." Below on the background proper is inscribed: "President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Trustee of the Boston Public Library." To the left of the head is the inscription, "Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Census," and to the right, "Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers."

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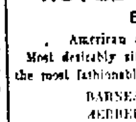
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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, Wall Street—The stock market opened strong, with American Steel & Wire at 35½, Atchison preferred 74⅝, Burlington 120¼, Baltimore & Ohio 75½, Brooklyn Transit 62¼, Continental Tobacco 20¼, Federal Steel 40, Louisville 76½, Missouri Pacific 56, New York Central 133, Northern Pacific 58, People's Gas 94⅝, Rock Island 110, Reading first preferred 57⅝, St. Paul 116¼, Sugar 125, Southern preferred 57⅛, Southern Pacific 38⅝, Tennessee Coal & Iron 56½, and Union Pacific 62.

10.—Large orders to buy stocks were executed when the market opened and considerable gains resulted all through the list. The industrials and specialties, which are the speculative favorites, were the leaders in the advance. Sugar, the local traction stocks, Continental Tobacco, Anaconda and one or two of the steel stocks rose from about a point to 1⅝. Gains in the railroads were less conspicuous, although they approached a point in a number of cases. Southern and Southwestern stocks and Pennsylvania showed the greatest strength.

11.—Traders took profits freely on the rise, and as the demand slackened prices ran off, the reaction extending to 1¼ in Continental Tobacco. A feature of the dealings was the numerous odd lots dealt in and frequent cash transactions. A rally of a point in Sugar and advances in the steel group caused a renewed advance, in which some of the railroads rallied to the best, notably Union Pacific, Atchison preferred and Baltimore & Ohio. But the animation of the market was not renewed.

Noon—Money on call, strong, at 6 @ 10 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, weak, at $4.83¾ @ ½ for demand, and at $4.80 @ ¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 @ $4.84½ @ 5½; commercial bills, $4.79½ @ ¾; silver certificates, 1,000 ounces at 64½; bar silver, 64¼; Mexican dollars, 50½, government bonds, weak. A number of large gains were made in isolated stocks. The advance was checked by a rise to 15 per cent in call money. Speculation then became dull, and the general level of prices receded somewhat. The steel stocks continued strong. Bonds were firm on a light inquiry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

	Noon.
Atchison	32⅞
Atchison preferred	74⅜
Canada Southern	54⅝
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	120⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	63⅜
Delaware & Hudson	113
Del., Lack. & Western	179½
Erie	11¾
Illinois Central	119½
Lake Shore	210½
Louisville & Nashville	76½
Manhattan	97¼
Metropolitan Traction	159⅝
Missouri Pacific	55⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½
New Jersey Central	138¾
New York Central	133
Northern Pacific	57¼
Northern Pacific pfd.	73⅞
Northwestern	162½
Ontario & Western	22¼
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	18
Rock Island	109⅞
St. Paul	117⅝
St. Paul preferred	171½
Southern Pacific	38½
Texas & Pacific	17¼
Union Pacific	62⅜
Union Pacific pref.	76¾
Wabash	7¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼
Adams Express	130
Wells, Fargo Express	127
American Spirits	1½
American Tobacco	95½
Continental Tobacco	20⅝
Continental Tobacco pref.	81¼
General Electric	112½
Lead	20
Pacific Mail	43⅜
Pullman Palace	188
Sugar Refining	125½
Tennessee, Coal & Iron	56⅝
U. S. Leather	12¼
U. S. Rubber	31½
Western Union	81

	Closing
Dec. Wheat	70½
May Wheat	82⅝
Dec. Corn	42⅛
May Corn	42⅝
AM. Car F. Com.	18⅝
AM. Hoop Com.	24½
AM Sugar Com.	125⅝
AM. S. & W. Com.	36⅝
AM S. & W. Pfd.	76⅝
AM Tob. Com.	98
AM. Smltg. Com.	13½
AM. Tin Plate	34¼
AM. Ice Com.	37⅝
Anaconda	47¾
Atchison Com.	33⅜
Atchison Pfd.	75⅜
Balto. & Ohio Com.	76¼
Balto. & Ohio Pfd.	82
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	62
Canada Southern	54⅝
Ches. & Ohio	31
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	120⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	117¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109½
Chi. & Northwestern	163¾
Col. Fuel & I.	40½
Con. Tob. Com.	29½
Del., Lack. & Western	179¾
Del. & Hudson	113½
Gt. North'n Pfd.	165½
Fed. Steel Com.	40⅝
Fed. Steel Pfd.	69⅜
Glucose Sugar	51½
Int. Paper Pfd.	69½
Louis. & Nashville	77¼
Manhattan Com.	98
Met. Traction	159¾
Missouri Pac.	56⅝
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	32⅝
Nat. Steel Com.	70¾
Nat. Tube Pfd.	99¼
N. Y. Central	133
N. J. Central	136
Norf. & Westn.	37¼
North Am.	16
Nor. Pac. Com.	58½
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	73½
Ont. & Westn.	22⅜
Pacific Mail	41¾
Penna. R. R.	133⅜
Peo. Gas. (Chgo.)	94½
Pressed Steel	48
Reading Com.	18⅝
Reading 1st Pfd.	58⅞
Rep. I & S. Com.	13⅝
Southern Pac.	37⅞
St. L. & S. Com.	13⅜
South'n Ry. Com.	57¾
St. L. & S. W. Com.	14¼
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	32¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	57¼
Texas Pacific	17⅞
Union Pac. Com.	63¼
Union Pac. Pfd.	76⅞
U. S. Lea. Com.	12¼
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	72¼
U. S. Rubber Com.	32⅜
Wabash Pfd.	19½
W. & L. E. Com.	10
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	50⅝
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	26
West. Union	82

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NEED OF REFORM.

Dr. McClelland Points Out Municipal Evils in Newport.

Remedy Lies in Use of the Ballot and Training of Young Voters.

"The rowers have brought thee into great waters" was the text of Rev. Dr. T. C. McClelland's sermon at the United Congregational Church last evening. It was a sermon dealing with the question of municipal reform. The words of the text, the speaker said, were first spoken of "Tyre, the beautiful, the rich, the prosperous; Tyre, the fairest city by the Syrian sea. Within that summer circle of the world there was no fairer spot than that narrow strip of shore backed by the purple hills and laved by the sapphire waters of the Great Sea. Behind her long lines of marble walls was gathered the luxury of the world in barbaric profusion, and all the wealth of the nations traveled to her and made her the custodian of their arts and treasures. Fair as a new skiff just from the ways, she had slipped along upon the flood tide of prosperity, measuring not the direction, the distance or the depth of water which they took who held the oars and guided the course of her sailings. But suddenly the sky changed; a great ominous squall cloud shrieked out of the west, and with a cry of terror Tyre found herself in deep waters; and though with one mind men bent their backs to the oars, it was too late. The hypocritical sea had wound its long, resistless coils about keel and gunwale, and taking in sea on sea the pretty thing went down into those mysterious deeps where lie the bare bones of other ships of state whose rowers had brought them into great waters."

The preacher went on to fit the figure to the municipal situation in Newport. "A boat in great waters; a city in great waters. The more," said he, "I think of the indifference to law enforcement and the easy toleration of flagrant nuisance which characterizes our city life, the more I am amazed that Newport does not lie today like so many other of our American resorts, on her beam ends, forsaken by a morally healthy summer element and given up to the sheltering of the barnacles and slimy creeping things of the social swim—the gambler, pool seller and professional tempter.

"I have no evidence such as the law would require to warrant me in charging any public officer with violation of his oath of office, but there are facts enough lying clear before any eye which sees to make it clear that the ancient figure used for Tyre fits this city by the sea. Your willing sacrifice of the principle of home rule for the sake of having your police under the management of other than your city officials; the ease with which under the administration which has been in power during the last few years thugs and brawlers could come over the state line and secure a place for a spectacle which is outlawed in their own state; the fact that until a few months ago gambling machines were operating undisturbed for months; the fact that those machines could stay here and there not arise a perfect storm of indignation against the municipal authorities; the fact that the laws against illegal liquor traffic and gambling had been practical dead letters, and that in the face of this year after year the citizens have permitted practically the same men to be retained; the fact that a minister of this city who had been invited to speak upon municipal reform before a meeting which was planned for that purpose, but which was afterward manipulated in the interest of party politics, was advised that if he appeared at the meeting he would not be given a place upon the program because the word about reform would not be agreeable to a political leader present whose name has been mentioned in connection with a political 'combine.' These facts are sufficient for a thinking man to see that the figure is not unwisely taken when I say that our municipal condition is like that of a boat whose rowers have brought her into deep water.

"A year ago, when our barrooms were also gambling places, an official was reported in a Providence paper, and again in our News, to have said in answer to the question, 'What has been done to remove those machines?' 'Nothing.' In that same interview, speaking of these same machines, it was printed that he said: 'The enforcement of the law would not be to the town's interest; slot machines seem to be a necessary feature of a summer resort; some people think they are illegal, but to others there is doubt as to whether they are injurious or not.' I have no means of knowing whether that official was correctly reported, but the interview stood so far as I know uncontradicted, and yet in face of the report of this frank admission that the law had not been enforced, this frank implication that the law would not be enforced against such forms of gambling, and that such things were not injurious to the moral health of the community, the citizens of this town on the day following the publication of that uncontradicted interview returned the official to whom the interview was attributed to his former position of authority, a position wherein he is expected not to adjudicate upon the wisdom of the laws he finds upon the statute books, but to enforce the laws which are there. That same official is reported now to have the temerity to say that he stands upon his record, and with that record appeals to this community for their suffrage. These facts are sufficient to make any man eager for righteousness believe that the case is tamely put when the city is likened to a boat whose rowers have brought her into deep water.

"Our quarrel is not with the officials, though they be the rowers who have placed us in jeopardy; our quarrel is with the spirit of easy tolerance which makes it possible for anybody to bring us into a disregard of law and righteousness. We blame of course men who bring us into deep waters, but we blame a thousand times more men who by their absence from primaries and elections makes it possible for the boat to be brought into hazardous conditions. Laws were made to be enforced; enforcement of law is a condition of civic vitality, because laws are the expression of morality in which the communal life lives and moves and has its being. The magistrate who does not care whether all laws are enforced or not is a stain upon the municipal fabric, but the voter who is indifferent, incompetent or unfaithful is the thing which makes the stain. For a political situation which is perilous you have to blame not the men who are in politics but the men who are out of politics, the men of easy indifference, and the men who want reform but spend no energy in educating the alien and ignorant."

At this point Dr. McClelland insisted upon a systematic education of the young voter, the alien and the ignorant in their duties and responsibilities. Among other things he said: "In our municipal leagues we have had not too many frock coats and high hats but too few jumpers and overalls," and closed with an appeal to the voters to consider it their sacred duty to see to it that their fellow-citizens go to the polls, that they should go to the polls themselves, and that after election, whatever the result, they should continue to take a lively interest in the details of municipal administration.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONSCIENCE.

Rev. Byron Gunner's Sermon on the Right Use of the Ballot.

"My ballot, what shall I do with it?" was the theme of a brief prelude to the sermon by Rev. Byron Gunner at the Union Congregational Church last evening. He said in substance: "As is the case every four years, the states and our entire country are stirred up politically. The political condition of our country is everywhere being discussed, not only by politicians but by the pulpit. And as voting time is so near at hand it becomes every voter's duty to begin to seriously consider the question as to what he will do with his ballot next Tuesday.

"Should I presume to give any instruction or advice to the people on the subject of the ballot, I would begin by trying to impress upon their minds the sacred importance and great responsibility of voting in this, the people's country. We are our own kings and queens and with our ballots we settle our own affairs and fix our own destinies. The ballot represents power, and every citizen, whenever he votes, exerts an influence that assists in either lifting up or dragging down his country. It is a power that may be exerted for either good or evil.

"On this account a citizen should always vote. I think the conditions are extremely rare when any citizen is justified in withholding his ballot when matters of great national interest are at stake. Even when it is a question of choice between two evils we should cast our influence against the greater of the two evils, thus gaining one step in the right direction. There is great need of political reform in this country, for both the Democratic and the Republican parties are about as corrupt as the Devil wants them to be. It will be a blessed day for this country when, in all the states, the women shall be allowed to vote, for then much of our political corruption would have to give place to a better condition of affairs. I am in favor of woman's suffrage.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I am independent in politics. I am the slave of no political party. I am never sure what party will get my vote until all the parties have held their respective conventions, nominated their candidates and published their platforms. Then I study these men and their principles and vote according to my own judgment and the dictates of my own conscience, after being fully persuaded in my own mind that I am on the right side, even when that side has little or no chance of winning.

"I became of age just a few months before Garfield was nominated for the Presidency and I voted for the first time in my life for that good man and the party which he led. Ever since that time I have cast my ballot against the awful liquor traffic, voting with the Prohibition party. There is a matter of race interest, however, that may influence my vote next Tuesday. It is this: If the Democratic party should win in that election, it will embolden the lawless elements in the South and make them more oppressive and cruel to our people in that section of the country. A large body of the Southern whites are uncivilized and mean, and to place their party in power would make it far worse for those whom they delight to oppress. On that account the Republican candidate for the Presidency may get my vote in this election.

"As to how you shall vote, I would say vote as you please. I am not among those who would try to whip all of our people into line with any party. Be men, use your own judgment, be no man's or party's slave, allow no man or party to buy your vote; according to the dictates of your own conscience cast your vote for good men, right principles and for the best interest of our common country.

"Three Southern states have already disfranchised their negro voting population. The aim is to deprive the negro population of the entire South of the rights of franchise. The movement is too monstrously wicked to succeed. Let us rise against it with all our might, and with God and right on our side we shall win the victory."

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The matter of counting the ballots tomorrow night, after the election, is one that interests the voters to a considerable extent. There are practically 700 more names on the list than there were four years ago, and if the same proportion of votes is cast there will be 1113 ballots to count. The state ticket this year has one more proposition than that of four years ago, so that the count will be an even harder job than it was then. In view of some of the talk about wardens' and official counts, it may be that some wardens will count the ballots according to law and not try the various plans heretofore adopted to get the work done as soon as possible.

Just as was the case four years ago, the citizens are chiefly interested in the contest for city offices, and if all the wardens and clerks would agree to count the city ticket first the result could be announced at a reasonable hour. Four years ago this was done in the Third and Fifth wards, and the city ticket vote in these two wards was known at 9:15 and 9:30 respectively. If the city ticket is not counted first it will be long after midnight before the results are known. It seems likely that the time when the last of the returns reach the city clerk's office will be well past the "wee small hours," and that very few but the ward officers, the policemen and the newspaper workers will then be around. Four years ago it was 2:35 a. m. when the last figuring was done.

WHAT IS "HOME RULE?"

To the Editor of the News:

Sir: Political bluff at this time is rife. Is not this home rule talk of which I hear so much somewhat of a ghost story? To most reasonable thinkers I submit that our home rule is today just as effective and forcible for all purposes as it has previously been. The gentlemen on our police commission are home officers, living among us, known to represent business talent, excellent morals, and most certainly sufficient executive ability for the office.

What is the sum total of progress within say half a dozen years under that "home rule" one wing of which was represented by the former license commissioners? What did the latter accomplish, or to be more accurate, fail to accomplish? If slot machines were the best results of former home rule it is well that the tide turned. Were the parties who owned and manipulated those machines interested in the betterment of our city, the morals of our children or the upholding of the teachings of our churches? As I recollect, clergymen of all denominations, representing the moral pulse of the city, vainly endeavored to be heard and heeded on behalf of our best citizens, our summer residents and the social fabric that makes us all akin. But such home rule, which is again sought for, disdained to turn from its rocky path in order to give ear to the wail of parents—for slot machines marked the beginning of the downward slide of many a likely youth—was this home rule in its best sense? If so, we are well rid of it.

The system of home rule that emanates from a municipal political trust or combine is not what our citizens need. When our citizens desire and seek for more expansive home rule in its best form and to give agreeable results one man will not obtain it. Let the white man and the colored man mutually work for that kind of home rule which will bring to the surface a revival of general business, which would mean more benefits to us and be of a higher valuation to one and all than the salary attached to a policeman's baton.

The butcher, baker, grocer, druggist and shoemaker, who trade in the actual necessities of life, are generally satisfied with that home rule administered by the police commission. Are the majority of the citizens of Newport to give one class of business men, not really dealing in the actual necessities of life, more latitude and more recognition than all other business men combined? What does it mean? Not surely subscriptions for charity. Is it for the benefit of the majority, is it just, or is it as near wisdom as we can get, to extend to one class of business in our community almost unlimited home rule, and would such be extended on the ground of superior intelligence?

If a city through its political machinery errs, or is deficient through neglect or design in the matter of faithful execution of laws framed with the intent of benefiting the majority, then the state, similar to the parent, has authority to step in with the needed correction, the helping hand. Home rule to the boy should mean to follow the dictates of a parent, as conscience prescribes, as experience indicates and as love demands. Home rule for the voter and citizen should mean constant endeavors for the best laws for himself and neighbors, to advance men in morals, as citizens, and generally, for the welfare of the whole community.

It now remains for the citizens of Newport to fearlessly express their sentiments for that type and degree of home rule which will tend towards the best results for all, and the writer conscientiously believes that in order to obtain those ends it is at this time essential to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1900.

TRAINING STATION NOTES.

As an additional attraction for the apprentice boys at the Training Station Chaplain Cassard has started a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which boys are admitted, just as in a club, only by vote of the members already belonging, thus giving them a chance to reject any who would probably not prove satisfactory. Already the membership numbers over 300, and it is steadily growing. A weekly address is on the program of attractions, and that of Saturday evening was by Lieutenant W. McCarty Little, who has taken an interest in the apprentice system since its start. The library, in which the meeting was held, was packed with boys, who heard an interesting talk.

Religious services were held for the first time yesterday in the new barracks at the Station, the south end of the drill hall being used for the gathering, which included about 600 boys and a very large number of the officers and their families. Chaplain Cassard gave the address and conducted the service. Despite the size of the drill hall its acoustic properties are good and all had an excellent opportunity to hear the sermon.

The rain of Saturday interfered considerably with the public inspection of the new barracks, and another opportunity for visitors to see the big building will be offered next Saturday afternoon.

Neodesha, Kan., has a population of about 1,500, which includes more thin people than any place twice its size in America. Many of the men weigh less than 100 pounds, though in good health. Physicians say that the petroleum and natural gas wells there are responsible for making the people look like whitened refugees from a famine district in India.

HOW TO VOTE BY MACHINES.

McTammany Device to be Used in Jamestown and Portsmouth Tomorrow.

The first trials of the McTammany voting machines in this vicinity will occur in Jamestown and Portsmouth tomorrow, when that machine will be used to record the ballots cast in those towns. Instructions have been issued for carrying on the election with this machine that show that some ideas previously had must be changed.

In the first place, everything in and about the wardroom or polling place must be just the same as at previous elections. The same number of supervisors, ballots and other articles heretofore used shall be on hand, so that in case the machine fails to work the election can go on just as though the machine was there.

There shall be posted about the polling place four diagrams of the face of the machine, just like the machine. This the voters can study, and so learn where they want to press the button. This will be an easy task tomorrow, since only Presidential electors, Congressman and the two state propositions—or four votes in all—are to be cast. The tickets are arranged in columns, the Republican first, the Democratic second, the Socialist-Labor third and the Prohibition fourth. The fifth will be blank, on the sixth will appear the text of the proposed amendment and the bond proposition.

The method of voting is simple. The voter steps on the platform and facing him he finds the buttons of the machine. To the right of the buttons are the names of the offices—this year only two, Presidential electors and Congressman—and also the two state propositions, with "Yes" and "No." Above the buttons are the names of the parties. If one wants to vote for McKinley he presses the top button in the first or left-hand row. If Bryan is his choice he presses the top button in the second row. If he wishes to vote the Prohibition ticket he presses the top button in the fourth row. If he wishes to vote for Bull he presses the second button from the top in the first or left-hand row. If Gorman is his favorite, then he wants to push the second button from the top in the second row. To vote for the propositions, push the button to the right of yes; to vote against, push the button to the right of no.

Push the buttons hard; don't be afraid of hurting the machine at first. When one button has been pushed all the others on the same horizontal row—that is, after the name of that office—will be found locked, so that only one vote can be cast for one office.

When a voter has voted he steps off the platform and a bell rings. The machine is worked by the voter. Stepping on and off the platform moves the paper and registers the whole number of voters; the pressing of the button does the rest.

When the button is pressed a hole is punched in a sheet of paper in the back of the machine, much as a conductor punches a ticket on the railroad. The machine is so arranged that all the holes punched for McKinley, for instance, come within a narrow line which is numbered. When the voting is over this roll of paper, with its perforations, is placed in the counting machine, the handle of which is turned. The result is much the same as in one of those street organs with perforated rolls, only instead of emitting doleful sounds because of those perforations, this counting machine counts the number of holes in each line. Each has three dials—for units, tens and hundreds—and these dials show, when the paper has all been wound up, the total number for each candidate.

That is about all there is to the machine. If a voter is unable to read, or needs assistance for any reason, two supervisors, one Republican and one Democratic, will assist him and will see that the buttons corresponding to the votes he wishes cast are pushed.

To facilitate voting, a rule has been made that no voter shall remain more than two minutes in the machine, and in case 10 or more are waiting in line one minute is all that is allowed a voter.

If a voter needs assistance he should ask for it before stepping on the platform of the machine. Having once stepped on the platform, do not leave it until after voting. It is like a penny-in-the-slot weighing machine.

In case the machine breaks down or refuses to work, it shall be sealed up and the regular Australian ballots will be used for the remainder of the election. If a person wishes to vote for any one whose name is not on the machine and on the blank forms shown in the ward room, he must not use the machine but vote in the old-fashioned way.

THE ELECTRIC ROAD TERMINUS.

To the Editor of the News:

Would it not be a good idea to stop the steam cars at the Middletown station and let the passengers coming to Newport walk down to the city? There would be about as much sense in it as the stopping of the Island electrics at Everett street. People patronize cars for convenience in getting them where they want to go; and when they come to town to do their trading, to attend the schools, the plays or for any other purpose they don't like the idea of being put out in the middle of the road half a mile from the trading centre.

The location of Newport is such that she has very little back country from which to draw trade, and it stands us in hand to try and preserve that little and not throw obstacles in the way of those who wish to do their shopping here. The foot of Bull street is the most natural terminus on the line at the present time. Six streets intersect here, and it is the nearest approach to the railroad station.

It is said that the reason for changing the terminus to Everett street is the fear that patrons of the road will walk on the grass in front of the city hall, but we venture to say that most of them have seen grass before and know how to conduct themselves in regard to that matter.

The low mutterings that have been coming from Portsmouth and Middletown are becoming louder and louder, and threats are heard that if this matter is not speedily remedied the tide of travel will be turned northward to the city at the other end of the line, where people can leave the cars directly in front of the city hall and in the very centre of the shopping district. By all means the Island cars should run down to Bull street.

W.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1900.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES.

The Rogers High School football team went to Cranston Saturday and played the high school team of that place, the latter winning, 6 to 0, the only score being made toward the close of the second half, on a trick play. The Cranston boys were heavier than the Rogers, but the latter knew more about the game and probably should have won out.

At the Training Station Saturday the marine team played the apprentice boys' eleven in the rain. The conditions of the ground probably helped the heavier marine team, but what helped them most was the work of Lieutenant Hooker, who played fullback and was altogether too much for the apprentices when he struck the line. It was largely due to his work that the marines won, 10 points to 6. The boys put up another stiff game and showed an improvement on their work in the Fort Adams game.

A large number of football enthusiasts went to Boston Saturday to see the Harvard-Pennsylvania game and some came home with Pennsylvania flags in their pockets. They were holding them as souvenirs.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.

Executor's Sale of Furniture, etc.,

From the estate of the late Harriet N. Pond (removed to hall).

Swell-Front Sideboards, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, one Safe, Table, China, Toilet Ware, Fire Irons, Crockery, Bedding, etc.

By order ERNEST G. STEDMAN, Executor.

At same sale, elegant pieces of Dresden China, Silk Cushions and Curtains, Louis XV. Andirons, Empire Sphinx Andirons, Marble Clock, lot Minton and Sevres China, Oil Paintings, Madonna on Ivory, Liquer Set, and a large lot of Bric-a-Brac.

Inspection on Wednesday.

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at public auction Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 12:30 (if fair; if not the first fair day), at the homestead farm of William F. Carr, in Portsmouth, 2 Cows, 7 tons Hay, 1 stack of Oats, 4 Stacks Corn Fodder, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Carryall, 1 Sleigh, 30 Hens, 3 Plows, 2 Cultivators, 1 large Winnowing Sheet, 2 Ox Chains, 2 Single Harnesses, 1 Double Harness, Horse Rake, Mowing Machine, 20 Bushels of Barley, 2 Corn Shellers, 1 Feather Bed, lot of Old-Fashioned Furniture, 1 Grindstone, 1 Harrow and other farming tools.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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OR TOO SMALL? A SHOE THAT DOESN'T FIT EXACTLY IS A SOURCE OF AGGRAVATION AND A PROVOCATIVE OF PROFANITY ON THE PART OF THE "STERNER SEX." WHY NOT GET JUST WHAT YOUR FEET CALL FOR—A GOOD, HONEST FIT? AT THE

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These can't last long at this price. Only 25 dozen.

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50c.

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Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats,

All sizes, from 32 to 46. Thirty garments, heavy Boucle cloth, satine lining; new style in every way; an up-to-date coat, worth $8; this sale, or while they last.

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